THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 103. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Cespedes' Letter to the Cuban Agent in New York—Some Interesting Information from the Insurgent General.

Appeal of the Revolutionists—They Want Arms.

Cespedes writes as follows to the Cuban agent in New York:—

General Count Valmaseda, chief of the Spanish troops now operating in the Eastern Department being encamped with a force of more than 2000 men in the burnt city of Bayamo, recently endeavored to gain military possession of the territory occupied by the forces of the Cuban chiefs. With that object he detached a garrison of 500 men to the town of Jiguani, and another of 200 to the village of Guisa.

Thereupon the citizen General Donato del Marmol received orders to advance upon Jiguani, while the citizen General Modesto Diaz, with his forces harassed a Spanish column of one thousand men who were protecting a convoy on its way from Manzanillo. This column was very successfully harassed by General Modesto Diaz.

General Marmol, fulfilling the orders of the General-in-Chief, fell upon the garrison of Jiguani, attacked them in the streets during three consecutive days, and obliged them to intrench themselves in the only public square of the town, firing upon them with two cannon in the meantime from a hill close by, and assailing them in hand-to-hand combats, he and his followers, on the very intrenchments of the Spaniards.

The arrival of an auxiliary force of 500 men, despatched by Valmaseda, obliged Marmol to retreat upon the hill already mentioned, whence he continued his fire until the arrival of another Spanish column, 300 strong, when, having exhausted all his ammunition, he had to retire with his troops to within a league of the town.

Generals Gomez and Figueredo (Feliz) accompanied General Marmol in the assault. His losses were twenty killed and wounded; those of the Spaniards two hundred. This favorable disproportion is to be attributed to the position selected by Marmol for his cannon, to the courage of his troops, and to the terror of the Spaniards whenever they are attacked with the *machete*.

General Modesto Diaz having in compliance with orders harassed, as far as Bayamo, the column which guarded the convoy, was immediately despatched with a force of 1000 men, armed mostly with the *machete*, to attack the garrison of Guisa. The first encounters took place at a league from the village, and the enemy, driven into it, took refuge in the church, in which they were kept in a state of confinement and besieged during three days; the reinforcements despatched from Bayamo by Valmaseda to relieve them were defeated, and the enemy finally compelled to raise a flag of truce. The advantage thus obtained, however, was subsequently lost, because shortly afterwards a detachment of 500 men arrived, and, with great loss, succeeded in advancing to the village. Thereupon General Modesto Diaz had to retire, and did so with insignificant loss.

On another occasion the same General, accompanied by Generals Gomez and Aguilera, attacked a column of 800 Spaniards, on their way from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and so completely routed them that they were obliged to return to the place whence they started. The Cubans had one killed and five wounded; the losses of the enemy are unknown.

General headquarters at Santa Rita, March 12, 1869. C. M. De Cespedes.

Want of Arms the Reason for Inaction.

We have received a copy of a manifesto signed by Donato del Marmol and Felix Figueredo, general in the insurgent army of Cuba, addressed to "The Citizen President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico;" but who that gentleman is does not appear. The following extracts contain the chief points of the manifesto, which is dated at

Camp San Ramon, District of Santiago de Cuba, March 22, 1869.—The Spanish Government holds today no more ground than that trodden by its soldiery, and this is limited to the principal towns where they are now, as it were, imprisoned in their own houses. But as they neither possess the gift of persuasion nor have the power to command by force, they have converted those places into dens of tigers disguised under the shape of man; from there they come forth, when they are sure of not being attacked, to return with innocent victims and boast of imaginary triumphs.

Yet this state of things continues unchanged owing to the unfortunate circumstance that the Cuban army is unprovided with arms and necessary implements of war to attack the enemy in their strongholds, and so long as this necessity lasts the Spanish soldiers, among whom the volunteers from the Peninsula are distinguished for their brutal ferocity, will continue with impunity to augment their list of horrible assassinations, the more keenly felt because the conduct thus far observed by the republicans of Cuba is worthy of praise, since they have for their Spanish prisoners every regard that misfortune is entitled to, and respect the opinions of those who refuse to enlist under their banner.

In view of this critical situation and of the very just reasons which uphold the right of Cubans to proclaim their independence and to resort to arms, it is time that some powerful and magnanimous nation should interpose its influence in order that the laws of civilized warfare and the precepts of humanity be substituted for those acts of vandalism which are a disgrace to those who commit them.

The undersigned, therefore, address the worthy President of the Junta Central Republicana de Cuba y Puerto Rico, in order that, straining his patriotism, he may not rest until he obtains that the Government of the United States recognizes the independence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Cuba, and declares belligerent rights for its liberating army. Likewise that the great American republic, in virtue of that declaration, intervenes with Spain that she may be induced to change the system of warfare adopted by her until now, to admit the exchange of prisoners and to respect peaceful Cubans who take no part in the struggle.

Probable Recognition of the Insurgents by England.

The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

Advices have been received from Cuban sources which indicate the failure of the last movement of the Spaniards under Lesca. This is the third effort they have made to destroy the revolution. In several engagements in the central departments they have met severe repulses, and the patriots have captured a large number of arms, etc. There is considerable discussion here about the report that Great Britain designs recognizing Cuban independence, with a view to induce the establishment of a separate republic, and thus prevent annexation. It is known that there is a considerable number of leading Cubans, especially the younger men, who favor the idea of a separate republic, and of endeavoring to establish a federation between Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, with an eye to the inclusion of the English and French islands hereafter. All movements of the Spanish troops must soon terminate, owing to the rainy season. The hardy population of the Cobias Mountains are being organized to take advantage of this. Arms and munitions have been received by way of Mexico, and more are expected.

—A Vermonter made five hundred pounds of sugar from three hundred trees last week.

—The Memphis *Post* of the 15th instant reports Johnson's speech in a single word:—"Ditto."

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, April 29, 1869.

In the city of New York the first of May usually commences about the twenty-fifth of April. Moving in and moving out are simultaneous. The poetic idea of May exists no more. The cartmen and the Biddies are the only "zephyrs with Aurora playing as they meet them out a-Maying." But it is not probable that the cartmen will make more or the Biddies break more this than previous years. Indeed, there is every probability that both make and break will be less. The price of one cartload moved for only one mile will be $10 on the average, but then a less number of cartloads will be moved. Many people who do move will move out of the city instead of over the way, and the suburbs will brim to the depletion of the metropolis. The landlords have raised their rents—of course. That was to be expected. The few who prefer submitting to the extortion of landlords rather than to the extortion of cartmen, will grumblingly pay the additional hundreds. The many who scent prosperity amid the green suburbs will witness the smashing of their crockery and furniture with dismayed eyes, and dole out the cart-hire to the cormorants of greenback with sick hearts, thinking to indemnify themselves with the rich cream and the mellow churnings of the city's outskirts, and the fresh breathings of nature's double X atmosphere to be found there. It is mainly among the middle class of houses that rents have gone up. The private dwelling which rented last year for $900 will rent this for $1100, and the modest little mansion that used to be leased for $2000 will bring in future $2200 or $2300. The middle-class landlord is for the most part quite invulnerable. He is not to be persuaded or appeased. After your having been his tenant for fifteen years, he will witness your departure with signs of elation. No arguments soften him You may move yourself and your chattels, but you cannot "move" him.

A number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen are taking a great interest in the establishment of a public washing place for poor people. Considering how hemmed in we are, hydraulically speaking, the public baths of New York are very poor indeed. Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to bathe in. The proposed plan for using the water around the Battery for bathing purposes is absurd. The flow from the sewers renders it very impure. Governor's Island would make a much better, in fact a quite unexceptionable, locality. It is surrounded by pure water, and is now altogether useless for any other purposes beyond bathing.

The Cuban affair, under the auspices of the "Junta Patriotica," opened very brilliantly. How could it do otherwise when Oakey Hall was absent and O'Gorman took his place? The seventeen tables are presided over exclusively by brunette beauties. The American, not the English, blonde was there in full force. They sold the articles on the tables at remorseless prices. These fair charitable cheaters might almost be arraigned for obtaining money under false pretenses, for they fibbed about the market value of the various *objets de vertu* with spirits as light as their complexions and hearts as false as their hair.

During the recent phantom-photograph examination, Mumler made the plaintive remark in reply to the permission of the Judge for him to proceed in his business, that he could not proceed, as it had been ruined by his arrest. Nothing can be less true. Notoriety is the best advertisement nowadays, and people who never heard of Mumler before will now flock to his galleries and pay down the ten dollars for the privilege of possessing photographs of the dear and dead—the respective "sainted Marias" and "little Williams." Mumler is a great man. A man only requires to be well kicked to become so.

Four French grotesque male dancers, named Clodoche, Flajalet, Normande, and Comet, are to appear before very long at Niblo's. The *Black Crook* element *may* be on the decline, but I see little evidence of it. The rush to all places of amusement proves that the public taste is versatile rather than depraved. *The Forty Thieves* and *Humpty-Dumpty* are not the only pieces well attended and well applauded. The receipts at Booth's are second only to those at Niblo's. What the people will not stand is mediocrity. They will rather support a good pantomime than a bad Shakespearian revival.

And so, truly, Ali Baba.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The National Convention in Newark, N. J.—Reports from the Different States—Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

Newark, N. J., April 28.—This afternoon's session was one of great interest. The musical part of the exercises was conducted by John E. Gould, Esq., who had a small army of children from the "Little Wanderers' Home" in his choir. A large part of the session was spent in hearing reports from Sunday School Associations (missionary, publishing, and State), five minutes being allotted to the representative of each. Want of space forbids other than a passing allusion to this interesting feature of the convention. The remarks were intensely practical, the "spread-eagleism" so customary on some occasions being entirely left out.

The first representative from a State was a gigantic brother from Maine, whose weight must be at least three hundred pounds, and as earnest a man as he is a solid one. He reports his State as wide awake in the Sunday School cause. A number of the States have State associations, through which the work of stimulation and arousing is put forth, while others are working through the individual efforts of Christian people. Massachusetts has been at work in conventions, etc., for fifteen years; New York for twelve. In New Jersey every county is organized with a county association. Pennsylvania reports a lively association, working with a hearty activity, yet amid some discouragements. Ohio has been well organized for several years, and Indiana claims to be advancing handsomely in her work. A delegate from Texas reported a total state of devastation in the matter of juvenile education; and his remarks so thrilled the audience that a collection of $175 was taken on the spot for the supply of books to that bookless part of the world. The most thoroughly wide-awake State in the Union is Illinois. Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, gave a report of the work done there and the style in which it is done, which served as a stimulus to everybody present to "*go and do likewise.*"

The subject of "Conventions and how to hold and conduct them" was then discussed, Rev. Alfred Taylor, of Philadelphia, opening the discussion in an address of ten minutes, in which he gave a number of suggestions as to the practical management of the details of State and county conventions. Rev. Edward Eggleston, of Chicago, followed with some eminently useful hints on the same subject, and William Reynolds, Esq., of Peoria, closed with a telling account of the convention work in Illinois, where a number of business men hold themselves in reserve to go to all parts of the State and hold such meetings. He spoke of this spirit as the secret of the success which has followed the work in Illinois. Messrs. Marling and Sutherland, of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Henry, of Ireland, made short and earnest speeches of congratulation to the convention.

Telegraphic greeting was sent across the cable to the London Sunday School Union.

The crowd at the evening session shows that the house was packed to its utmost capacity. This morning there must be 1500 people here, occupying every available inch of room. Rev. H. C. Trumbull has just concluded a truly eloquent address on the blessings of the school as realized in the family. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, is now speaking, and holding the earnest attention of the whole vast audience.

The great feature of to-morrow morning will be an address from Henry Ward Beecher on our Mission-School work.

The convention may be set down as the most successful one ever held in this country, both in point of numbers and of practical interest. Cyrus.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Preparing for the Execution of Lewis Lane, the Wife Poisoner.

The African Colonizing Excitement Subsiding—The Recent Freshets.

Proceedings of the Washington Mutual Reform Association.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The Last Days of a Wife Poisoner—Preparations for His Execution—Precautions Taken to Prevent His Committing Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Pittsburg, April 29.—Preparations are being made this morning for the execution of Lewis Lane, the negro wife poisoner, who will be hung at noon.

He appears to have come to a realization of the dreadful fate awaiting him, but as far as can be ascertained, he has not confessed his guilt. He is attended by a Catholic priest, who remained with him a great portion of the night. The prison authorities, fearful of his committing suicide, placed him under strict surveillance during the night. He ate heartily this morning, and appears resigned.

[In another column there will be found a detailed account of an interview with the doomed man.—Ed. Eve. Telegraph.]

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Colonization Spirit Subsiding—Minors not Allowed to Play Billiards—General Lee and the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, April 29.—The colonization ship Golconda, finding a falling off of applicants to ship to and colonize in Africa, is about to make a voyage in the merchant service to Europe. The colonization spirit has greatly abated since the war, and it is feared it will entirely subside.

Both branches of City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting minors from playing billiards in public saloons, under a penalty, to the proprietors of ten and twenty dollars.

General Lee goes to Washington shortly to visit President Grant regarding Virginia reconstruction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Mutual Dress Reform and Equal Rights Association.

Washington, April 29.—There is a Mutual Dress Reform and Equal Rights Association now in session in this city. A number of female doctors are prominent in the movement. Mrs. Dr. Walker in a speech denied the newspaper statement that President Grant had refused to see her unless in female dress, and said she had attended Mrs. Grant's reception, and had been received with as much courtesy as if dressed in the usual fashionable style.

The Post Office Department requires Patrick H. Jones, recently appointed Postmaster in New York, to give bond in the sum of $750,000.

Canadian Affairs.

Montreal, April 29.—The river is now clear of ice between here and Quebec, and the steamers have commenced their regular trips. The water in the river fell three feet within twenty-nine hours.

The commanding officers of the troops in Canada have been ordered to furnish rolls showing the number of passages required for the troops ordered home.

Railroad Accident.

Albany, April 29.—A passenger train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga road ran off the track near Waterford last night, and was upset. Several persons were bruised, but none seriously.

Lake Navigation Open.

Dunkirk, April 29.—The propeller New York arrived here to-day from Toledo, with a full cargo for New York. Navigation has been free and unobstructed for the past ten days at this port.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 29—A. M.—Consols 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93⅝ for account. American stocks quiet. U. S. Five-twenties, 80⅜; Erie Railroad, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 98¾.

Liverpool, April 29—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, but the quotations are unaltered; middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Corn is declining.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, April 29—P. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money and account. American stocks steady. United States Five-twenties unaltered; Erie Railroad, 21; Great Western, 23½.

Liverpool, April 29—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; the quotations are unchanged.

Tallow, 45s.

Havre, April 29.—The cotton market opens quiet and steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 29.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28¼@28¾c. Flour is without decided change. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 spring $1 45 delivered. Sales of 1200 bushels. Corn advanced 1@2c. Sales of 48,000 bushels; mixed Western 82½@85c.; white Western, 85@88 in store and afloat. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels Western at 80c. in store, and 80½@83c. afloat. Beef quiet; mess, $18@16; extra, $12@18. Mess Pork drooping; new, $31·10; prime, $25,75@27·75. Lard heavy at 18@18¾c. for steam. Whisky dull.

New York, April 29.—Stocks firm. Gold, 134. Exchange, 9. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 119; new, 116; 1867, 116; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 64½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 15; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 154; Michigan Central, 127⅝; Michigan Southern, 110⅝; Illinois Central, 143⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 136; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 137½.

Baltimore, April 29.—Cotton is a shade better, but not quotably higher; middling uplands, 28c. Flour active and favors buyers. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1 90@2. Corn firm; white, 78@80c.; yellow, 84c. Oats firmer at 73@76c. for prime. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork quiet; bacon rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky firm but quiet at 92@93c.; some sales at 92c.

San Francisco, April 28.—Flour dull at $4·39½@5·25. Good shipping wheat, $1·50. Legal-tenders, 76. Sailed, ship General McClellan, for Liverpool.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Exodus of the President's Family to Mount Vernon—The Office-seekers Enraged—Consolidation of the Army.

Sales of Government Gold.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

President Grant and Family Visit Mount Vernon.

Washington, April 29.—President Grant and family, Secretary Borie, Admiral Porter and family, and Generals Babcock and Dent, left the Navy Yard at 10 o'clock to spend a day at Mount Vernon. Great disappointment was manifested by a large number of office-seekers at the White House, who expected an interview, as to-day was set apart for their reception under the new order.

Army Consolidation.

It appears that in the consolidation of regiments to twenty-five, quite a number of them are not full, hence the order to commence recruiting. Several hundred are weekly mustered out owing to expiration of service.

The Mary Powell Case.

Our Government has not received any reply from the English Government respecting the latter's action in the case of the Mary Powell. The Spanish Minister here is of opinion that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged between the two Governments, and that the United States authorities will have no cause to complain.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Items.

Captain Robert Wyman is detached from the command of the Ticonderoga, and placed on waiting orders.

The following are also detached from the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders:—

Lieutenant-Commanders Augustus P. Cooke, A. T. Small, George H. Wadleigh, and William H. Whiting; Ensigns W. S. McGunnigle, Henry C. Hunter, and E. H. C. Lutze; Assistant Surgeon Wunderlich and Chief Engineer George T. Kutz; Ensigns W. W. Gilpatrick, and H. W. McKee, detached from the Ticonderoga, are ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Captain John C. Estiger is detached from the Shenandoah and is waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commanders Smith W. Nichols, T. A. McCarty, and Charle S. Cotton; Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, Chief Engineer R. M. Berstleman, are detached from the Shenandoah, and are waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild is detached from the Shenandoah, and is ordered to render his accounts for settlement, at the expiration of which time he is regarded as mustered out of service.

Commander C. H. Baldwin is relieved from duty as navigation officer at Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to duty as ordnance officer at that station.

Commander S. R. Franklin is detached from ordnance duty at the Navy Yare at Mare Island, and ordered to command the Mohican. Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield is detached from the command of the Unadilla and placed on waiting orders. Fleet-Surgeon J. D. Miller is detached from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to return home. Surgeon Charles Martin is detached from the Ticonderoga, and ordered to duty as Fleet-Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett is detached from the Michigan on the 1st of June, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 15th of June. Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Dana is ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. Lieutenant George W. De Long is ordered to the Lancaster on the 15th of June. Lieutenant O. F. Heyeman is ordered to the Michigan on the 1st of June.

A Presidential Excursion.

To-day President Grant and family, accompanied by Marshal Sharp and family, General Babcock and family, Generals Badeau and Dent, Judge Dent, Secretary Borie, and a number of other invited guests, left the Navy Yard here on the United States steamer Tallapoosa for a trip to Mount Vernon, where they intend to spend the day.

Colored Man Appointed to Office.

Baltimore, April 29.—Edington Fulton, the new Surveyor of the port, has appointed William H. Taylor, colored, a subordinate in his office, being the first appointment of a colored man by a Federal officer in Maryland. A committee of colored citizens waited on Mr. Fulton to-day, and congratulated him on his action.

Government Sales of Gold.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, April 29.—The first regular Government auction sale of gold took place here to-day. Only one million in coin was disposed of. Trevor & Colgate purchased $500,000 at 34·02; Henry Clewes & Co., $250,000 at 34·02; and also $250,000 at 34·01. Fiske & Hatch bid 34 for a million, and Blake Bros. bid 34 for half a million.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	172⅝	Pacific Mail Steam.	93
N. Y. and Erie R.	31	West. Union Tel.	42⅞
Ph. and Res. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash.	73
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	101¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	136½	Gold	134⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	137¾	Market irregular.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Thursday, April 29, 1869.

Our local money market is now in a normal state of ease which leaves little room for comment until some disturbing element shall ruffle the present smooth current of monetary affairs. The floating capital on the market, notwithstanding the large amounts recently invested in real estate, especially in the South, and thus permanently withdrawn from the loan market, is considerably in excess of all demands, and most of the banks and individual lenders have balances, towards closing hours, for which it is difficult to find temporary employment even at a nominal 3 per cent. rate. This is, of course, no gauge to the tone of the market, though there are marked indications of another decline in the rates of all classes of loans, unless some new revenue movement, or the Government sales of gold, or some other cause, should disturb its present condition.

Call loans are easy at 5@6 per cent. on Governments and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The rates of discount both at the banks and on the street are comparatively easy, as prime business paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent.

Government bonds are very strong, but the market is dull. Gold is firm at an advance on yesterday's closing price. Premium at 12 M. 134.

There was less firmness in the Stock market and less activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were in good demand, with sales of the new certificates at 101¼; 98 was bid for the old. The Lehigh gold loan was steady at 95.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet, selling at 48⅛@48⅝, but after the board it sold as high as 48·44; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 59⅝@60; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56⅜, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 126¼. 54¼ was bid for Minehill Railroad; 35⅝ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were without improvement. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 32⅝. 18¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank stocks were inactive.

Passenger Railway shares were firm but quiet. Sales of Second and Third at 44. 46 was offered for Chesnut and Walnut; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 32 for Germantown, and 13⅛ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$300 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Reading RR	48·31
$8500 do	85.101¾	100 do .830wn.	48¼
$3000 do	18.101¾	100 do	890.	48¼
$1000 Read 6s, '44-80	88¼	100 do .810wn.	48¼
$19000 Phil & E 7s, 18	83	50 do	tf.	48·31
3 sh Far & M Bk	125	200 do	48·31
100 sh Penna. b30	at 60	100 do	b5&1.	48·31
28 sh Leh Val	56¼	500 sh Ocean Oil.	890.	⅜
50 do	56⅞	100 sh Leh Nav.	860.	32⅝
7 sh Cam & Am R.	126¼	10 sh 2d & 3d Sts	43¼
58 do	18.126½	15 do	44

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Con loan	83	100 sh Read R	85.	48⅜
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.	103⅜	100 do	48·44
$1000 do	103½	100 do	810.	48⅞
100 sh Leh Nav.	860.	32⅞	100 do	b30.	48·44
100 do	b60.	32⅞	200 do	810.	48⅜
100 do	860.	32⅝	200 do	c.	48·44
100 do	860.	32¾	100 do	815.	48⅝
100 do	830.	32⅝	400 do	48¾
100 do	b60.	32¾	19 sh Lit. Sch R.	b3.	43
10 sh Leh Val R	56½	4 sh Mech Bk	31
4 do	56⅞	20 sh Union Pass.	43
100 sh Penna. b60	at 59¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold l.	85.	94½	200 sh Leh Stk.	854.	32¾
$1400 Sch N 6s, '82	67	100 do	32⅝
$4600 5-20s, '62, rg. c.	112¾	100 do	b30.	32⅝
$300 do	rg.	112¾	100 do	32⅝
$6000 Phila & E 7s	83¾	187 sh Penna RR.	59¼
100 sh Germ'n P.	85.	33	15 do	59¼
100 sh Read R.	b30.	48 3-16	100 sh O C & A R R.	36¾
100 do	b5.	48 3-16	100 sh Ocean Oil.	85.	·56

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118½; do. 1862, 121¾@121¾; do. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 1865, new, 116@116⅛; do. 1867, new, 116@116⅛; do. 1868, 115⅞@116; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 105⅜@106; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 133⅞@134; Silver, 127@129.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅛	11·00 A. M.	133⅞
10·15 "	133⅛	11·15 "	134
10·30 "	133⅞	11·30 "	134⅛
10·35 "	133⅛	11·35 "	134

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATURALIZATION.

The Question in the Supreme Court Again—Chief Justice Thompson Overrules Judge Read.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

This morning the Chief Justice delivered the following opinion on the naturalization question:—

In re James Barron. Application by petition and proof of loss of a naturalization certificate granted at Nisi Prius on the 7th November, 1859, befor Molton C. Rogers, J., for duplicate.

In re Gottleib D. Jaiser. A like application on account of loss of certificate granted by Lewis, C. J., at Nisi Prius on September 27, 1866.

In re Antone Nees. For loss of certificate granted at Nisi Prius September 19, 1868, per Sharswood, J.

The foregoing applications were made at an adjourned session of this Court on Saturday, the 24th inst., by the respective counsel of the several applicants, to wit:—Hon. A. V. Parsons, James E. Gowen, Esq., and George W. Biddle, Esq., and W. L. Hirst, at which time also there was brought to the notice of the Court certain orders or entries made on the minutes of a session of this Court held on the second or third day of November last, 1868, by Hon. John M. Read, and which it was suggested stood in the way of granting the prayer of the several petitioners.

These entries appear as follows:—

"November 2, 1868—Read, J.—And now, November 2, 1868, it is ordered that no aliens shall be naturalized in this Court."

"November 3, 1868—Read, J.—It is ordered by the Court that no endorsement of any kind, or any certificate whatever, shall be made by the Prothonotary or any other person in his office, upon, or in relation to, the certificates of naturalization comprised in the opinion filed yesterday, to wit: from the 13th of September to the 13th of October, 1868."

These minutes or orders being read, the counsel for the petitioners insisted that they were of no allegatory force, and were not legal judgments either at law or equity, having been entered *sucre mode*, without process, parties, pleadings, or testimony; that while they affected the rights of many citizens it was by a proceeding extra-judicial, and beyond the authority of the judge to make, and thereupon Mr. Parsons moved that they be set aside, annulled, or stricken off.

I have taken time to consider these orders, and this motion, and may in the outset say, if they possessed the force and character of legal judgments, I ought not to grant the prayer of the petitioners for duplicate naturalization certificates in the places of those shown to have been lost or destroyed, as has been the practice to do, for that would be equivalent to the grant of an original certificate which it seems to have been the object of the order of the 2d of November to prevent, at least in this Court. So if I should not feel bound by it, and order duplicates to issue to the petitioners, the order of the 3d of November remaining, would place the Prothonotary and his clerks in jeopardy of a contempt of court if they placed the seal of the Court to them.

It is thus apparent that the practice of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius in the naturalization of aliens, and the issuing of certificates pursuant to the acts of Congress for many years, will be radically changed if these orders stand. I am obliged, therefore, to consider and determine the question of their obligatory force as competent judicial judgments or decrees, and their conclusiveness on the questions involved, and whether binding on me or any other judge. If I would do my duty, I can neither escape nor shrink from it.

When these orders were made the Supreme Court *in banc* was holding one of its regular terms pursuant to law in a distant portion of this State, namely, at Pittsburg, and gave no order nor assigned any of its members to hold a Court of Nisi Prius during the term at Philadelphia. Nor was it known to the Court or to any of its members, in my belief, save the Judge himself, that a session of the Court was intended or expected to be held at that time in Philadelphia, or during the term of the Court *in banc* at Pittsburg. This is only material as showing that these prohibitory orders to this branch of the Supreme Court were not the result of the authority of the Court *in banc* for any such purpose.

The character of the orders as the exercise of judicial authority is more than questionable. In looking into the records they do not appear to have emanated as the result of judicial proceedings instituted at law or in equity. No parties were before the court of which the record takes notice. There was no process, no pleadings, no witnesses, nor counsel in a judicial sense. They must, therefore, be regarded as neither decrees in equity nor judgments at law; and if there be any proper designation for them, it is that of orders. But in this aspect it must stand confessed that there should be some judicial or legal warrant or occasion for orders, as well as judgments or decrees, and if none such appear, the conclusion must follow inevitably that the action was extrajudicial and of no binding authority, and the occasion not judicial.

As already said, there was no case involving the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius that day before the Court, and had there been, the only proper judgments would have been dismissal of it in judicial form for want of jurisdiction if that conclusion was arrived at. It would have been simply a judgment against the party, and not against the Court, as the order of the 3d of November is.

But these orders were evidently a sort of judgment pronounced against the authority of the Court, and also against the constitutional officer, the Prothonotary, without summoning or notifying him. Such powers and rights were not to be determined in the absence of parties by a mere order, without inquiry or trial. The legal mode prescribed for this is by writ of *quo warranto*, sued out at the instance of the Attorney-General in the name of the Commonwealth. In such proceeding judgment of ouster of jurisdiction, or in the case of the officer from the performance of his accustomed functions, if the facts and the law established this as the proper result of the proceedings, should follow. If, therefore, these orders be of any authority at all it is to oust the jurisdiction of the Court, and also the officer from the performance of his functions, as if the proceedings had been instituted by the Attorney-General, in the name of the Commonwealth, after suggestion filed, writ served, pleadings had, and proofs made. Nobody will suppose it possible for such a result to be arrived at in the matter attempted, and nobody ought to be expected to argue its possibility.

But before finally pronouncing on these orders, let us see if there was such a doubt of the right to exercise the jurisdiction, or to authorize or give color to the propriety of making them. The manner in which the jurisdiction had been exercised in the courts was not judicially before the judge who made them. There was no case involving that before the court, and the learned judge had no appellate jurisdiction of what had been done by other judges of the court. In short, there was no case of the kind, or of any kind, before the court, on the second and third days of November, in which there was jurisdiction to make the orders in question.

Precedents, that is, the decisions of courts of justice, not only serve as guides to what the law is in any given case, whether it be on a question of jurisdiction or of individual right; but when exactly in point with a case before the Court are generally held to be binding authority, as well as to keep the scales of justice even and steady, because the law in that case has been solemnly laid down and determined.—9 Man. & Ryl. 358. Mr. Justice Blackstone, in his Commentaries, Vol. I, p. 70, says: "A former decision is in general to be followed, unless manifestly absurd or unjust." Lord Chancellor Talbot said:—"It was much better to stick to known general rules than to follow any one particular precedent founded on reasons unknown to us."—Cases Temp. Talbot, p. 26.

The earliest precedent of a naturalization of an alien at Nisi Prius in this city appears to have been on the petition of one Henry Leiper. The entry on the petition is:—"Sworn at Nisi Prius, Philadelphia, June 17, 1789." This was before McKean, C. J. From this time on naturalizations have been allowed and certificates granted at Nisi Prius by Tilghman, C. J., and his associates, and by Gibson, C. J., and his associates, in numbers of instances; but previously to 1842 no index of the names of persons naturalized, it seems, was kept, and there is no mode of ascertaining how many were naturalized before that period but by scanning the files, many of which, no doubt, have been mislaid or destroyed. But naturalizations were almost uniformly in this Court, with rare exceptions, if at all, in the Court in banc. Since 1842 an index has been kept, and I observe that the first name on it is William Arbuckle, admitted to citizenship before Kennedy, J, holding Nisi Prius on September 29, 1842. Barron, the petitioner in this case, is on that list as admitted on November 7, 1850, by Rogers, J, holding Nisi Prius. In 1851, Jacob Millett, for sixteen years a clerk in the Supreme Court, appears to have been admitted to citizenship by Rogers, J., at Nisi Prius.

Since then and up to the date of the order of the 2d of November, 1868, I learn that the precise number of naturalizations granted at Nisi Prius were 16,414. Those preceding that date may safely, I presume, be estimated at half that number at least, making in round numbers say 24,000 persons.

Thus, for a period of seventy years, or within a fraction of it, we have the evidence of naturalization granted at Nisi Prius, without a question of the right, in the most exciting periods. Every Chief Justice, from the time of and including Chief Justice McKean to the present day, Tilghman, Gibson, Lewis, Black, Lowrie, Woodward, and the writer, and almost every member of the court, not excepting the learned Judge, Mr. Justice Read, who caused the orders in question to be made, have each and all asserted and exercised jurisdiction at Nisi Prius in naturalization cases. If these thousands of precedents, running through a period of seventy years, do not sufficiently test and prove the accuracy of the exercise of the jurisdiction in this court under the acts of Congress, seventy times seventy years of equally uniform practice would have no more conclusive effect on those whose wishes, not judgments, may seek to arrive at a different conclusion.

But this jurisdiction is not dependent on precedents merely for support. The act of Congress confirming the jurisdiction in the naturalization of aliens in the State courts, reads as follows:—"Every court of record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such courts shall enjoy, from and after the passing of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States." Act of 14th of April, 1802.

That the Court of Nisi Prius is a court of common law, no one will controvert. The seventh section of the act of 26th July, 1842, after extending the jurisdiction conferred certain enumerated acts upon other courts, to the Court of Nisi Prius, adds, "and all the powers, jurisdictions, and duties of the several courts therein prescribed and set forth, are hereby vested in the said Nisi Prius of judges in all such original actions brought, or to be brought, in the said Supreme Court in the said city and county, and to all such cases of trustees and trust estates." In the eighth section of the act it is further provided, that "The said Judge holding Courts of

AMERICAN ARTIST ON HIS TRAVELS.

The following are extracts from a letter from the painter Gifford to a friend in New York:—

"Luxor, Egypt, Feb. 10, 1869.—My dear ——:—When I was in Rome, and thought of my neglected correspondence, I would say to myself, 'When I am on the Nile I will have two months of glorious, abundant leisure, such as I have never had before; then I will have time for all things that a lazy man leaves for a more convenient season.' Now that I am floating on the lotus-growing, lotus-eating river, I find myself as bad as before. It is so *dooce* to *far niente*. It is so easy to lie on the deck cushions and read pleasant books, under this broad, pure, and tender sky, and look off now and then at the fringes of waving palms, and at the golden light and delicate purple shadows of the Arabian and Lybian mountains, breaking the quiet only with an occasional shot at a cormorant or vulture, or into a flock of pelicans, which stalk along the sand bars.

"It is so easy to walk along the shore with a good fowling-piece and bring down pigeons *ad libitum*, with an Arab or Nubian at your heels to act as pointer, retriever, and game-bag. It is so easy to lounge along the mud villages of the Arabs, daguerreotypes of their manners, and customs, and costumes (sometimes the latter are quite wanting), or by the shore of the river, noting how briskly and skilfully the half-naked men swing up the water from the Nile, singing a few sweet monotonous notes at the same time; and how carefully others lead the fertilizing rills into the little square plots of the wheat-covered plain.

"Noting the various figures of the landscape—the long-robed turbaned men, tatooed women carrying water jars on their heads from the river, their necks and brows strung with gold and silver coins, their faces half covered by their robes, the donkeys, the camels of burden, the little caravans of camels, donkeys, women, and children, and men on foot with belts full of pistols, and carrying long silver-mounted guns, the river crafts with their beautiful sails, which look like the wings of birds—it is so easy to go ashore of an evening and take coffee and smoke chibouk with a governor, or to see some dancing girls, covered with gold and gauze, go through movements about the modesty of which I confess I have my doubts; or sit about the table of our cosy little cabin, and talk over the incidents of the day, discuss our books, or play cribbage, euchre, or checkers, or sometimes (a wicked M. D. and myself) a game of poker for half-piastres. Sometimes we course the desert on gallant donkeys, to explore the wonderful and incomprehensible temples of the ancient kings and Pharaohs. Sometimes we race with a rival 'dahabieh' (Nile boat); sometimes we pay and sometimes we receive visits. So you perceive there is no time for writing letters or letting our friends know where we are or what we are about.

"It was from Genoa I wrote you last. From there I went south to Rome, Naples, Calabria, Ultra, and Sicily. Although, on account of the brigands which at that time infested the lower part of Italy, I could not penetrate as far as I wished into Calabria, I saw enough of it—chiefly along the mountainous coast—to satisfy my curiosity. I went down from Naples in a steamer, which touched at various points on the coast. From Messina I crossed to Reggia, and went north by land as far as Bagnara. Returning to Messina, I went to Catania, and spent a couple of weeks about the flanks of Etna at Catania and Taormina. Etna, although it is a mighty mountain, eleven or twelve thousand feet high, did not impress me much, either by its grandeur or picturesqueness. I attempted to climb to its snow-rimmed crater, but was prevented by the clouds, which came down before I was half-way up. There was no eruption at the time, but immense volumes of smoke were pouring continually from the great crater in the summit. The eruption of two months later came out of the side of the mountain, like that of Vesuvius. I also visited Palermo, which is one of the most beautiful cities in the world for its situation.

"I got back to Rome about the 1st of October, and engaged lodgings in the Via del Babiniro for myself and sister and the McEntees, who arrived a few days after. My sister Mary, who came over in September to Paris, joined us a month later, having bravely come from Paris to Rome, by way of Marseilles, alone. I need not tell you that we had a delightful household, and we enjoyed our Roman life to the full, in spite of Mrs. Mac's dyspepsia, which would spoil her dinner now and then, and an occasional touch of the blues, to which Mac was a little subject, but which the dinner and marsala and orviets would usually cure. It was so pleasant and comfortable there that I left it the first of January with great reluctance, I assure you, to come away alone to wander in these regions of the East.

"I spent three weeks in Cairo, which, after Damascus, is the most oriental city of the East. The people, the splendid costumes, the gorgeous stuffs in the bazaars, the customs, the crowded, narrow, picturesque streets, the houses with their sculptured doorways and latticed balconies, the camels—everything looks as if it came out of the Arabian Nights. At a ball given by the Viceroy at the palace of the Ghezeereh, which is one of the most exquisite pieces of Saracenic architecture and decoration extant, I saw something of the magnificence and splendor of the East in the way of entertainment. What I have seen in Europe of princely entertainments was poor, meagre, and colorless compared with this, which was not only regal in costliness and splendor, but was more than regal in elegance and grace.

"I also had the rather rare opportunity of seeing the inside of a pasha's harem, under the escort of its master, Hussien Pasha; of course, the ladies of the harem were not there. It was interesting to see something of the domestic life of a Turkish dignitary, to drink his good mocha and smoke latikia from the jewelled amber mouth-pieces of his chibouk.

"But I can tell you no long stories now of what I have seen. We will leave that till we smoke a cigar together some time next winter, God willing. I met Alfred Craven and his two daughters in Cairo, just returned from the first cataract. Mr. Craven was not well, and was ordered to bed by his physician. He was going to Rome till Holy Week, after which he promises to join me in Syria.

"I am on my way to the first cataract. On my return to Cairo I propose to go on a desert journey to the peninsula of Sinai, if I can form a party; then back to Suez, and by sea to Jerusalem, Damascus, Beyrout, Constantinople, and Athens to Venice, where I expect to arrive some time in May; and where I expect to find my sister waiting me.

"The summer will be devoted to going where she wills, as she has not yet had an opportunity to see much of Europe. We hope to get back to New York in the latter part of the summer or early in September.

"The McEntees, when I left them, thought they would have to go home in April or May. Launt Thompson joined us in Rome just before I left, and took my place in the household. The Weirs had not yet arrived, much to my regret. They were then in Paris. My party on the Nile consists of Leonard Scott, wife and daughters, of New York, and Mr. Curtis and Dr. Ingham, of Philadelphia. We are sailing along with a gentle wind near Edfou. The day is delicious—like our most exquisite summer; the sky cloudless, pure, and delicate; the sun is mighty and magnificent. The low distant tints of the Sybian and Arabian desert lie like strings of pearls and opals on the horizon.

"Your friend, S. R. GIFFORD."

—Immense deposits of bat guano have been discovered in the caves of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

—A Tennessee paper asserts that two hundred English families are on their way to settle in that State.

—Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana, had his pocket picked of $600 just after drawing his pay for the session.

—Blind Tom is legally known now as Thomas Green Bethune, his parents having taken the name of their former owner.

—General Eads has returned from Europe, and the work on the Mississippi bridge at St. Louis will commence straightway.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The ninth census is to be taken a little more than a year hence, and already speculation is active as to its results. Will our past ratio of increase in population be maintained in view of our fearful losses by the late civil war? We think it cannot be. In our judgment, this country has now one million fewer inhabitants than it would have had but for that war; and our losses are not yet complete, since the untimely death of so many mainly young and vigorous men is certain to reduce the number of births in the next and even the subsequent decade. It is said that far fewer children are born than formerly, because of the reluctance of wives to assume the perils and cares of maternity; but we hope to learn that the prevalence of this feeling has been much exaggerated.

The talk of New England having few children born than those of foreign parentage has just this basis:—Half of the young men and a full third of the young women of New England parentage migrate—wander off—"go West"—and their offspring figure in the census returns of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., while Europeans in youthful vigor replace the "sons of the pilgrims" in their ancestral seats, and bear children to be enumerated at Boston, Providence, Lowell, and our Manchester. We cannot believe that the vigor or the virtue of the old New England stock has departed.

The late Elkanah Watson, writing in 1815 on the progress of population in the United States, said:—

In 1810 it was	7,239,903.	The increase from 1790, the first census under the Constitution, has been about one-third of each census. Admitting that it will continue to increase in the same ratio, the result will be as follows:—
In 1820	9,625,734	(It was 9,638,151)
In 1830	12,833,645	(It was 12,866,020)
In 1840	17,116,526	(It was 17,062,566)
In 1850	23,185,868	(It was 23,191,876)
In 1860	31,753,824	(It was 31,445,089)
In 1870	42,328,482	
In 1880	56,450,241	
In 1890	77,266,989	
In 1900	100,355,985	

—It will be seen that the calculation, though surprisingly near the actual result, runs a little ahead at last, though Texas had been annexed and New Mexico and California conquered, meantime, as Louisiana had been a few years before Mr. Watson wrote. Deduct all that we gained by these extensions of territory, and our population in 1860 would have fallen very considerably short of the estimate, though we believe it was then overstated. That census—or, at least, a good part of it—was taken by persons whose compensation was based on the numbers returned; hence a strong temptation to exaggerate. We believe the population of this city (for instance) was made 100,000 more than it actually was. We hope to see extraordinary pains taken next year, the lists returned carefully scrutinized and revised, and all persons who shall suppose they have failed to be enumerated or have been enumerated twice publicly invited to make themselves manifest.

We judge that our population in 1870, fairly enumerated, will fall considerably below Mr. Watson's estimate, though it will somewhat exceed forty millions. That, unless reinforced by future annexations, it will in 1900 fall considerably below one hundred millions, cannot reasonably be doubted.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

From the National Intelligencer.

We hope to see in the struggle before the people this fall in the great States, and in Congress next winter, a bolder and more resolute stand made against the iniquity of the party in power. The opposition in Congress has been so far entirely too tame. The conservatives there have not acted as if they *felt* the truths they were uttering, or had any just sense of the detestable acts that it was their business to oppose. They went through their work as if these differences were merely political, like those of old times, when a man might be Democrat or Whig without impeachment of his patriotism or character. We deny utterly that the struggle to reform this Government, to purify it, and crush out the tyranny that afflicts the land, is of such a nature. There can be no compromise with this evil. The times demand the spirit of a Hampden, and of the men who fought the struggle of 1776 against the crown. What we want now is courage and bold championship. If men are to come here as mild protestants against this tyranny, and then hob-nob pleasantly and fraternally with the authors of all this calamity and foul tyranny, then they have mistaken their vocation. The people want a bolder utterance. In the House of Representatives we specially recall, as answering best to the temper we desire to see, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Burr, of Illinois. In the Senate Mr. Sprague has spoken most boldly in denunciation of this vile tyranny; he has spoken and acted as if he was really in earnest. It is this that has done so much to make his speeches popular. We thank him for his example. He addressed himself directly to the men who sat opposite in the chamber, who had brought this shame and ruin on the country. He went right up to his adversary and struck his shield in the centre. This pluck is just what the people want. Let this example be taken up, and this battle with usurpation will not last long. In this connection we must do justice to General Blair, our late candidate for Vice-President. He from the first has realized that we have to deal with a revolutionary party, and that they must be met with a determination to put them down. He has never quailed; he has never hesitated to call these men and their tyranny by their right names, and to-day he is perhaps more feared and hated by these radicals than any other person in America. These leaders know well whom to dread. They know that the class of gentlemen who in their daily lives and style of speech confound the distinctions of vice and virtue are not the sort of men by whom the radical leaders will be brought to their doom. Against all such they feel secure, and they, therefore, call them publicly "their friends." We repeat, that the conservatives, if they want to regain liberty and restore the Constitution, must hunt about for the bravest and most resolute champions of the cause they can find. Courage and will should be the first and the last qualifications they should insist on.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The recent authoritative announcements from Havana that the insurrection is almost at an end, render an examination of the positions occupied by the combatants at the last advices from the respective localities a matter of some interest. We shall therefore give a cursory review of the facts as they present themselves, premising only that, from the nature of the territory and the absence of communication with the insurgent forces, our deductions are based entirely on Spanish accounts. Practically, the war now existing in Cuba is carried on in five separate and distinct districts, with little communication or co-operation between them on the part of the insurgents, and independent command on the part of the Spaniards. These are the district of Villa Clara, generally known in Cuba as the district, of the five towns, the district of Santi Espiritu that of Puerto Principe, the first named comprising the western limit of the insurrection, and the last that of the operations of General Cespedes in the eastern portion of the island after his retreat from Bayamo, the original seat of the movement.

The Villa Clara district was the last to become involved in the revolutionary movement, and from its proximity to the capital has received more prompt and energetic attention from the Government than the more distant sections. The elements for the insurrectionary movement were gathered principally from the jurisdictions of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, and the prompt arrival of troops from Havana caused the retreat of the newly formed bands to the mountains lying north of Trinidad, and which place at last accounts they are said to be threatening. Although the movement in this district has no doubt lost much of its impulse from the early encounters with the troops and the necessary evacuation of Siguanea, which had been selected as its central point, it is plain from the Spanish reports of operations and successes that it has not been suppressed. Bands of insurgents also hold the field in the portion of this district contiguous to the northern shore of the island, and the recent order of the Spanish commander for the withdrawal of all the country stores to the garrisoned towns indicates that peace is not restored.

In the district of Santi Espiritu, lying east of Trinidad, from which it is separated by a very hilly section of country, operations are on a limited scale on both sides. Recent operations are reported in the vicinity of Mayajigua, and frequent excursions of the troops are announced.

The district of Puerto Principe has presented for some time the most formidable movements against the Spaniards, but no reports of serious operations have come recently from either side. General Lesca some time since succeeded in conveying relief to General Mena, who was and still is besieged in the city of Puerto Principe, and recent accounts state that an attempt to obtain further supplies for the Spanish troops from Santa Cruz resulted in their capture by the insurgents. General Quesada is in command in this district, and is variously reported to have in his army from ten thousand to twenty thousand. Though we doubt the truth of many of these numerical reports, we have reason to believe that his command embraces many more men than he can arm and equip. This state of things, which is found also in the other revolutionary districts, constitutes the chief embarassment of the revolution. The weakness of the Spaniards here is shown in the fact that they have not been able to open permanent communication from the coast to Puerto Principe.

Bayamo was for some months the headquarters of General Cespedes, the first who pronounced and who is looked upon as the principal leader of the revolution. It was subsequently occupied by General Valmaseda, who is second in command in Cuba on the Spanish side, and he still remains there. But the country all around him is reported to be infested with insurgent bands, and frequent accounts of Spanish successes there are found in the Havana papers. His communication with Santiago is kept up by strong convoys only. The principal military operations in this district and that of Holguin, lying north of Bayamo, have been those for the occupation of Mayari, to which place General Cespedes withdrew on leaving Bayamo. That the insurgent chief still carries on the war vigorously there is evident from the fact that the Spanish Colonel Benegasi fell back from Holguin to Auras, and reports that at the latter place a population of seventeen thousand persons is gathered under his protection. The recent reports of Colonel Lopez Camara, who drove the insurgents from Mayai, indicate their presence through all the surrounding country.

From this review of the insurrection in Cuba it will be seen that the Cubans are operating with little or no unanimity of action or plan, and it is, perhaps, their greatest weakness, apart from the immediate want of arms and ammunition. Both Spanish and Cuban accounts agree that every Cuban is a revolutionist, and this gives them the force of numbers. But numbers can be effectual only through unity of counsel and action. This will be effected when the insurgents shall have formed a government which all will recognize and obey in behalf of one common cause. Thus far the world has not seen an organized government rise in Cuba, and this fact deprives the cause of Cuban independence of moral strength outside of the circle of its friends and promoters. Cespedes is thus far merely the incarnation of the Cuban idea and hope, and should receive a more formal recognition of his authority from the other leaders and the people. While he remains in the field Spanish accounts of the suppression of the revolution will be wanting in the chief requisite—belief.

THE NEW NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Nation*, in an able and recondite article upon "Mr. Sumner and the Proclamation of Neutrality," discusses some of the legal points connected with the Alabama claims—points which we are apt to overlook in the hullabaloo of popular rhetoric and invective, but which are those upon which the question, as a legal one, will doubtless turn.

In the main, this article agrees with Mr. Sumner's conclusions that we are entitled to such a convention as will "give reparation on the ground that a principle of international law has been violated on the part of England;" and it furthermore maintains that the acknowledgment of such a violation "is perfectly consistent with national honor and dignity." But it arrives at this conclusion by a different process of reasoning from Mr. Sumner's—a process which, if somewhat abstruse, is new and striking.

Mr. Sumner, as his speech shows, argues as if, to start with, the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was *in itself* a violation of international law, and hence a sufficient ground of international complaint, even had no Alabama come from English ports to prey upon our commerce. Whether Mr. Sumner would stand by that doctrine thus independently stated we do not know—very likely he would not; but his train of reasoning seems to proceed from some such mental proposition, and in so far agrees, it must be owned, with the popular theory.

Thus, for example, Mr. Sumner says:—

"Ocean belligerency being a 'fact,' and not a 'principle,' can be recognized only on evidence showing its *actual existence*, according to the rule first stated by Mr. Canning, and afterwards recognized by Earl Russell. But no such evidence was adduced; for it did not exist and never has existed."

But, if we understand Mr. Sumner's application of this clear distinction between recognition of belligerency as a fact and recognition of belligerency as a principle, he charges that by her proclamation Great Britain proposed the latter, and that, accordingly, the effect was to make the Alabama a Confederate privateer. According to the *Nation*, however, this proclamation may be interpreted as proposing to recognize the belligerency only according to the fact; but, as the Alabama was not brought out upon the ocean by Confederate means, but by neutral (*i. e.*, English) means, this vessel could not be recognized as belligerent according to the fact. Indeed, she could only have been recognized, if at all, on "principle"—that is, we suppose, on the theory of her having all the capacities of a recognized nationality.

The distinction is, as we have intimated, a fine one, and somewhat abstruse; but it will be better appreciated, perhaps, in a practical application of it to the case as it stands. Now that the proclamation of neutrality was and still is a source of *ill-feeling*, cannot be questioned; but, as the *Nation* says, we must "confine our claims to the limits of fact and international law; and the existence of a certain English national feeling or sympathy, while it may have been an ulterior cause of greater losses, cannot be made a basis of demands and reparations." At all events, the proclamation was not necessarily an attribution of *nationality*. The question is whether it was not simply a recognition of belligerency according to the *fact*. Such is certainly the interpretation which the English Government has always put upon it, and such it will bear. We ourselves insist, and are compelled by our own case to insist, that the Confederacy never could have acquired such a *status* of nationality (either by this proclamation or in any other way), as would create a privateer out of a cruiser equipped in a neutral port and issuing therefrom. Such a *status* the United States unquestionably had; but Mr. Sumner, after so clear a statement of the difference between the two sorts of recognition possible, seems to argue as if an English proclamation of neutrality between "the two contending parties" could have given the Confederacy a *status* of nationality, and hence in itself become the subject of complaint, not only morally as an expression of misdirected sympathy, but legally under international law.

The source of confusion is this. It is quite true that the British public may have imagined, and probably did imagine, that the Queen's proclamation *could* confer a nationality where none existed, and hence regarded the Alabama, when it escaped to the ocean, as a regular Confederate ship. Mr. Laird, too, undoubtedly thought that, since the proclamation put the Confederate States and the United States on an equality in Liverpool (as it did), it therefore made them equal in the eye of international law—which it most certainly did not. All this does not prevent us from hating the British public in general, and Mr. Laird in particular, to our hearts' content; but it will not help us to sustain a complaint under international law. Why, we ourselves are forced to maintain, in a logical argument, that the proclamation neither gave, nor could possibly have given, nationality to a ship pretending to be a Confederate privateer, issuing from an English port. That is to say, the true view is that the Alabama was never a Confederate privateer at all. So far as *we* are concerned, she was a *British* ship, and nothing else; and that is precisely why our claim of indemnity holds good.

The ground, therefore, on which we can maintain our claim that England has violated international law is obvious. The Alabama was a vessel which never acquired any nationality. Certainly the Queen's proclamation, as has been shown, never gave her any; and Mr. Sumner has conclusively established that our own Government did not accord a *status* of nationality to the Confederacy by merely proclaiming a blockade of Southern ports, since the last was, like the English proclamation itself, a recognition of belligerency only according to the fact. And yet a vessel, which never was a Confederate privateer, sailed from England as a naval base, in a hostile expedition against the United States. This point Mr. Sumner has forcibly made in the Senate, and John Stuart Mill had made it previously in Parliament. The British Government became responsible, under international law, for a piratical cruiser thus hailing from its ports; it has been responsible for her every movement from that day to this; and yet, instead of instantly pursuing and capturing her as a hostile craft of no nation, she was afterwards actually received and refitted, as history tells us, in English colonial ports, and she thence continued her devastating career.

SHIPS AND GUNS.

From the N. Y. World.

Since it is probable that, if the Hon. Zachariah Chandler and the equally Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks have their way, we shall soon find ourselves embroiled in war with England and Spain, and perhaps half a dozen other nations, and as it is certain that such a war will be chiefly a naval one, it is rather interesting to compare the latest development of the skill of ship-builders in this country and in Europe in the construction of men-of-war. It is by no means certain, however, that, if our navy were suddenly called into active service and compelled to fight one or two severe engagements, we should not suddenly find ourselves without any guns. If the recent report of the Congressional Committee upon army and navy ordnance be correct in its assertions, there is scarcely a large gun in our service, on sea or land, which is not more dangerous to those who stand behind it than to those in front, and which can be relied upon not to burst the first time it is fired. And it is no longer a matter of doubt that the heaviest English gun—the 600-pounder—is far more formidable and in every way better than any gun which we have in America, even if ours do not explode as they did at the bombardment of Fort Fisher. The first thing, therefore, which Admiral Porter and his assistant, Mr. Borie, would have to attend to, is to take steps for procuring guns equally powerful and safe with those of the English fleet, and replacing with them the rotten pieces now mounted in our own ships.

Some of the English journals, while describing the latest and most formidable of their men-of-war, have compared it with what they term the best and most formidable ships in the American navy—the unarmored sloops-of-war of the Wampanoag class. The latest English ship is called the Captain. She is a turret ship, built from the best designs, and under the superintendence of Captain Coles. She is 336 feet long over all, her turrets are nine inches thick of solid iron and ten inches round the port-holes, and her hull is plated with eight-inch armor. Towards the stem and the stern, the armor is slightly thinner, but the vessel is coated all over her hull to the depth of five feet below the water-line. Her skin consists of two platings of iron, each three-quarters of an inch thick. Back of this is a foot of solid teak, strengthened by a frame-work ten inches thick, supported by ten-inch girders, so that the hull is in all thirty-one and a half inches thick. She draws twenty-three feet of water; her engines work up to 5400 horse-power; her deck is eight feet above the water, and the port-sills of the turrets are two feet above the deck. Her armament is four twenty-five ton guns, 600-pounders, two in each turret; and a 100-pounder bow and stern chaser. She is a full-rigged ship, with masts and sails; and it is easy to see that if the Captain, with her eight feet of free board, and her masts and sails as targets for an enemy's shot, were engaged in a fight with our Miantonomah or Monadnock, the latter—provided their guns were equally powerful and reliable—would have the best of it. Our monitors, with their decks level with the sea, and have nothing to be shot away but their turrets, would very probably disable the Captain in a little while, and hammer away at the hull until something broke. But the Captain, it is believed, could run away from any iron-clad vessel which we have, although she is not fast enough to come in contact with our fast unarmored sloops like the Wampanoag. This ship can carry guns of the heaviest calibre, and can make twenty miles an hour in rough weather. In case of a war with England she could attack and destroy any British ship of inferior force, and at the same time, by reason of her unequalled speed, run away from an enemy's ship of greater power. She would be able to run away from the Captain, for instance, with ease, since the Captain's greatest speed is only twelve knots; and it would only be in case of an accident that the two ships would have an opportunity of testing each other's metal. The wooden ship, in such an engagement, would almost inevitably go to the bottom after the exchange of one or two shots. The 600-pound shell of the Captain would crush through the wooden walls of the Wampanoag as if they were paper, while nothing short of a miracle would enable the latter to inflict the slightest damage on the iron-cased hull of her foe.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the late meetings, April 12 and 27, of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, the vacancies in the Board were filled by the election of the Hon. Ellis Lewis, Jos. Patterson, Esq., and George W. Childs, Esq. The Board is now composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Edw. King, LL. D.; Hon. Jesse R. Harden, M. D.; Hon. Thomas S. Smith, Hon. James Thompson, Hon. James R. Ludlow, Hon. H. M. Phillips, E. B. Gardette, M. D.; General C. M. Prevost, Hon. George W. Woodward, Hon. James Campbell, Anthony J. Drexel, Esq.; George W. Fairman, Esq.; Hon. Ellis Lewis, Joseph Patterson, Esq.; George W. Childs, Esq.; Hon. Edw. King, LL. D., President; George W. Fairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

—At the Board of Trade Rooms last evening an address was delivered on the postal telegraph by Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston. In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact that the rates were in this country from twice to eight times as high as in Europe, and maintained that a reduction and equalization of the charges would have the effect of greatly extending the sphere of usefulness of the telegraph, as at present it is only used by certain classes of business.

—Jacob Ehan, twenty years old, residing at No. 402 East Ann street, while riding on a freight train on the Reading Railroad yesterday, fell off at Conshohocken, and, the train passing over him, he was terribly mangled, and died soon after his admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was not an employe of the company.

—Hugh McMenamin, five years old, residing at No. 705 Moss street, was run over yesterday by an ice wagon, and had an arm and a leg fractured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A little child named Annie Matthews, whose parents reside at No. 1002 Mountain street, in the First ward, fell into the cesspool yesterday, and suffocated before she could be taken out. She was but sixteen months old.

—About 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the old depot of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, on the southwest corner of Ninth and Green streets, and in a short time it was totally destroyed, together with twenty-five or thirty freight cars, loaded with store goods for Norristown, Manayunk, etc. A lot of cotton, wool, and grain delivered late in the afternoon was also destroyed. The books and papers of the office were saved. The depot had a front of about 50 feet on Green and about 125 feet on Ninth to Depot street. It was two stories high on Ninth street, and this portion was used for offices. It was the oldest depot in the county, having been erected before locomotives were used on this road. It was in rather a dilapidated condition, and the company was about making arrangements to build a new one at Ninth and Master streets. The loss on the depot is covered by insurance. The extent of the loss on freight could not be ascertained. The roof of a dwelling on Green street, occupied by Mr. Jones, was partially destroyed, and his furniture damaged by water.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅜.

—A commercial convention met in Chicago yesterday.

—The President has appointed P. H. Jones to be Postmaster at New York.

—The Virginia Conservative State Convention assembled at Richmond yesterday.

—Twenty clerks were removed from the Post Office Department at Washington yesterday.

—Walbridge A. Field, of Boston, has been appointed United States District Attorney at Washington.

—The third session of the National Sunday School Convention met at Newark, N. J., yesterday.

—William Livingston, a defaulting clerk of A. T. Stewart, was arrested yesterday. He absconded in August last.

—General Hiram Walbridge has been appointed Railroad Commissioner, vice Horace Greeley, acceptance withdrawn.

—Martha Sprague and Alexander Connell have been arrested at Peekskill, N. Y., on the charge of murdering an infant.

—Five hundred clerks will be dismissed from the Treasury Department, and no appointments made for the present.

—The Grand Jury for Wilde county, Me., has just found thirty-six true bills; principally for violations of the liquor law.

—S. B. Chittenden has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, vice C. Vanderbilt, resigned.

—Since the 4th ult., one hundred and twenty-two collectors and one hundred and nineteen assessors of internal revenue have been appointed.

—Senator Sprague yesterday, for the first time, called on all the Cabinet officers and bade them adieu. He also called upon the President.

—Judge Nimk Johnson, of Centreville, Ind., accidentally poisoned himself by swallowing aconite. He died thirty minutes after taking the drug.

—The closing exercises of the annual examination of the Artillery School took place at Fortress Monroe yesterday. General Sherman presented the diplomas to the graduating class.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company yesterday sold at auction, in New York, 80,000 tons of Scranton coal. The prices obtained were an advance on those of last month.

—Mr. Charles E. Smith yesterday resigned his position as President of the Reading Railroad Company, on account of failing health. Mr. Frank Gowen, late the solicitor of the company, was chosen to succeed Mr. Smith.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The great pigeon shooting match which was to have taken place at Dubois Track, on Eighth avenue and One-hundred-and-forty-ninth street, this afternoon, for $2000, between John Taylor, of Jersey City, and John Tucker, of Providence, Rhode Island, was prevented by Henry Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All the preparations had been made for the match, and several hundred persons were present, including two or three hundred from Providence and Boston, when Mr. Bergh appeared, with twenty-five policemen, and threatened to arrest the principals if the match was proceeded with. Much excitement and indignation were manifested, and the presence of the policemen only saved Mr. Bergh from being roughly handled.

Foreign Affairs.

CORK, April 28.—A dinner was given here last night, by the friends of Warren and Costello, on the occasion of their departure for America. The Mayor of the city was present, and made an inflammatory speech, warmly eulogizing the guests of the evening. He was followed in a similar strain by other gentlemen. The building in which the banquet took place was surrounded by a large crowd of friends and sympathizers, who, during the evening, formed a procession, and marched through the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and excitement, and some disorder.

BERLIN, April 28.—In the Prussian Diet, Von Bismark, in reply to an inquiry, said the convention made with the United States for the protection of emigrants on shipboard had so far failed of any practical results, owing to obstacles in the way of establishing an international tribunal for the adjudication of cases arising under the treaty.

MADRID, April 28.—In the Cortes, yesterday, one of the Republican members made a speech, in which he advocated atheistical principles, and alluded to the Christian religion in terms of disrespect. He was interrupted by Rivero, President of the Cortes, who declared that the deputy could not be permitted to continue his remarks. The Republicans, indignant at the decision of the President, withdrew from the Chamber. They subsequently returned to their seats, and proposed a vote of censure against the President. A stormy debate followed, and terminated in the withdrawal of the resolution. Canon Menterola's amendment to the Constitution in favor of maintaining the present unity of the Catholic religion and worship in Spain was rejected.

LISBON, April 28.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The allies' forces in Paraguay were making preparations for a final attack upon President Lopez, and expected to be ready to advance into the interior before the end of April.

LONDON, April 28.—At the Newmarket races to-day the two-year-old plate was won by "Guy Dayrell," with "Gertrude" second, and "Mont Blanc" third. Seventeen horses ran.

HAVANA, April 28.—According to a Havana journal the news from the Eastern Department has of late been favorable to the Government. No great results are announced, but several skirmishes, in which the Spanish troops were victorious, are reported. The two vessels captured off Vuelta Abajo coast prove to be wreckers. An order has been issued by the Governor of Porto Rico, prohibiting vessels from entering the harbor of San Juan at night.

NUEVITAS, April 26.—General Lesca left here last week on his return to Puerto Principe, and on Friday had reached San Antonio without firing a shot. Generals Letona and Escalente, with the Catalonian volunteers and mobilized colored troops, marched from Nuevitas, on the 26th, for Puerto Principe. Four thousand men were actively engaged in making temporary repairs on the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, in order that provisions may be transported to the latter point before the rainy season sets in.

It is reported that the insurgents are dissatisfied with General Quesada because he is always organizing and never fighting. The insurgents still hold Napoleon Orango as a prisoner. They have also arrested an American named Robert Stevens, for condemning the retention of Orango. Dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 22d. The American brig Germania was wrecked off Inagua, and her cargo, consisting of munitions of war, was nearly all lost. The wreck was in charge of the Custom House officers.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special from Havana, the 27th, via Key West, 28th, says the Government had received notice that an expedition has left the Gulf for Cuba, under escort of a steamer, and two war vessels were despatched to intercept it. On receipt of the latter information the Admiral of the flagship Gerona sailed early on Sunday morning in a tug-boat.

There is an exciting rumor in circulation that a conflict has taken place between a monitor and the Spanish men-of-war, and that one of the latter was sunk and another captured. The insurgents have reappeared in the vicinity of Sagua, and again destroyed the railroad.

Prof. Schussele and his Friends.

The following correspondence referring to Professor Schussele's picture of "Esther denouncing Haman" will be read with interest by the friends of art in Philadelphia:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1868.—When you parted with your many friends on this side of the Atlantic, a few years ago, you created no common void among those most intimately acquainted with you; and now, on your return to these shores, we, who form a portion of the number, beg the privilege of tendering you our hearty congratulations, and of superadding thereto a testimonial (however inadequate), which, in view of your partial physical infirmity, may supply an immediate want, and in some measure manifest the unalterable sentiment of esteem entertained on our part for your eminent personal and professional merits. Trusting that the benefits of your comparative exemption from labor during your late sojourn abroad may in due time be exhibited in those creations which have given so much pleasure to the lovers of the beautiful in art here in your adopted country, and, above all, that your remaining years may prove a period of restored health, and of unalloyed prosperity and happiness to you.

We are your faithful friends,

Caleb Cope, S. H. Horstman, James L. Claghorn, David S. Brown, George Whitney, A. D. Jessup, Joseph Harrison, John Sartain, William Struthers, J. W. Bradley, William G. Horstman, William Sartain, William Sellers, James C. Hand, A. J. Drexel, Samuel Welsh, George S. Pepper, Henry Seybert, Franklin Peale, John Rice, A. M. Stevenson, Henry G. Morris, George W. Childs, John Bohlen, Samuel Huston, Jay Cooke, E. W. Clark.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1868.—Dear Sir:—I address myself to you in preference, because you have known me a longer period than any of the other gentlemen who did me the honor of meeting me at Mr. Sartain's, and from a conviction that you will justify me in case my motives should be misinterpreted by any one. I certainly appreciate the sympathy and kindness which prompted you and the other signers of the testimonial which you handed me, but can find no reasons which entitle me to such consideration. Feeling highly honored by the warm interest thus manifested towards me, I sincerely trust that it will not be construed into false pride that I think it to be my duty to decline the pecuniary part of this testimonial, as self-respect will not permit me to accept that to which I feel I have no claim whatever.

Although not independent, yet I have in my more sunny days laid up a little for the rainy ones to come; besides, I am still able to work, and think, as I always thought, that as long as a man can provide for himself he has no excuse to tax others for his wants. I entreat you to present to these gentlemen my declining of their generous gift in such a way that they will take no offense, because it would grieve me most deeply should I lose only a portion of their esteem and friendship, which I so highly prize. Hoping that you will do me this great favor, and continue towards me the same cordial feelings which you have always shown, and which are so precious to me, and trusting that should there be the least appearance of ungraciousness you will excuse it, I remain, with the greatest respect, and with deep feelings of gratitude, your most devoted servant, C. SCHUSSELE.

To James L. Claghorn, Esq.

The letter from Professor Schussele resulted in making his friends more desirous to give expression to their regard in some way, and, after consultation, they concluded upon giving him an order for a painting, the subject to be left to his own judgment, said painting to be presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and a committee was appointed to carry out the same.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—J. L. Claghorn, Chairman—Dear Sir:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of your check for $——, the completion of the sum for the painting of "Queen Esther denouncing Haman."

I am at a loss to find suitable words to express my thanks for the kind and considerate compliment which my friends have pleased to tender me in such an honorable form. I leave it to you, who have always been so kind to me, to be the interpreter of my feelings of gratefulness to those who have given me on this occasion such a high token of appreciation of my feeble merits.

I remain, with the highest regards to you and to the friends who have thus so highly honored me, your and their most humble and obedient servant. C. SCHUSSELE.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The Annual Examination—General Sherman Presents the Diplomas.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—General Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Colonel Audenried, A. D. C., arrived here this morning from Washington, for the purpose of being present at the closing exercises of the annual examination of the artillery school, and presenting the diplomas to those of the officers who have just graduated.

The school was organized and formally opened on the 1st of April, 1868, in accordance with general orders No. 99, from the War Department, and was composed of the following companies of artillery, viz.:—Battery G, 1st United States Artillery, Brevet Colonel George V. Henry, commanding; Battery K, 2d United States Artillery, Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, commanding; Battery A, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major J. B. Shrine, commanding; Battery F, 4th Artillery, Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, commanding; Battery C, 5th Artillery, Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, commanding. Brevet Major-General Barry, Colonel 2d Artillery, was assigned to the command of the school, with Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Artillery, and Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, Major 5th Artillery, as instructors.

During the summer months the school was occupied with practical artillery, mounting heavy ordnance, manufacturing shells, and the thousand-and-one details with which they should all be familiar. During the winter months the studies were confined to theoretical artillery, embracing engineering, ordnance, and gunnery, military and civil law, etc. The recitation of these branches were very severe, and the awards of each man's standing were made out in a similar manner to those at West Point. The annual examination having just been completed, General Sherman signified his intention of visiting the school, and arrived here this A. M. He was met on the wharf by the General commanding and staff, and a number of the officers of the school, who accompanied him into the fort. At 9 o'clock A. M. a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of his arrival, and at 10 A. M. the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. He made a close inspection of the men, examined their quarters, and became thoroughly acquainted with everything about the fort.

The General expressed himself highly pleased with everything he saw, and shortly afterwards repaired to headquarters, where he received the officers of the school and their friends. At 5 o'clock in the evening the band of the artillery school, which, by the way, deserves more than a passing notice, stationed themselves in front of the hall where the diplomas were being presented, and began playing some beautiful operatic music. The hall, which is large and nicely fitted up, soon filled up with the officers and their friends. General Barry then arose and made a short but pertinent address to the officers of the school. He spoke of the past year as being one of hard study to them, but hoped they had profited by their sojourn here, and in after years would look back with pride and pleasure upon the time spent at this post. He alluded to the fact that in a few days the officers would leave to rejoin their respective regiments, and hoped that they would still continue to study and advance in the noble science of artillery. He expressed his regrets at parting with them, and hoped that success and promotion might attend them.

General Sherman then stepped forward to the table, on which were placed the diplomas, and said that before going through the mechanical operation of presenting each man with his diploma, he had a few words to say to them, though he did not come here with the intention of making a speech. He came here to see the artillery school. It had been organized when he was out West. He thought he had read the orders under which it was organized, but he had given it little thought at the time. He thought it was a good idea, and when he came East he examined into it a little closer. He thought the young men of the present day should be thankful for the opportunity thus offered by our Government for the improvement of the officers of this branch of the service.

He regretted that such a school was not in existence when he was young, and wished that he knew as much about artillery now as did some of those now before him. He then briefly reverted to the developments in this branch of the service; how, in years agone, it had been the height of his ambition to command a six-gun battery, and to be a brevet-major of artillery was the highest of earthly honors. He urged the officers not to drop their studies when they left school, but to keep at it, and both by study and observation to keep pace with the times in which we live.

He could well remember when a twenty-four pounder was a *very large* gun. Now they had ten and fifteen-inch guns, throwing shot and shell of ponderous weight, and it required a great deal of time and study to keep up with the improvements in this enlightened age. He charged them all to sustain the reputation for which the old regular army was so famous, and that upon their individual exertions this all depended. After a few further remarks pertinent to the occasion, he proceeded to call the roll of the graduating class and present each with his diploma, as follows:—

J. M. K. Davis, Second Lieut., First Artillery.
J. P. Sanger, First Lieut., First Artillery, brevet Major.
T. T. Thornburg, Second Lieut., Second Artillery.
B. F. Rittenhouse, First Lieut., Fifth Artillery, brevet Major.
J. L. Tiernon, First Lieut., Third Artillery.
G. B. Rodney, First Lieut., Fourth Artillery.
J. W. Dilienback, First Lieut., First Artillery.
A. Howe, Second Lieut., Fourth Artillery, brevet Captain.
A. D. Schenck, Second Lieut., Second Artillery.
O. E. Wood, Second Lieut., Fifth Artillery.
H. C. Dawes, Second Lieut., Third Artillery.
B. Hazleton, First Lieut., Fourth Artillery.
A. E. Clarke, First Lieut., Third Artillery.
C. P. Eakin, First Lieut., First Artillery, brevet Major.
C. T. Bissell, First Lieut., Second Artillery, brevet Captain.
B. F. Ryer, First Lieut., Second Artillery.

The General then expressed himself highly pleased with the proficiency to which the officers had attained, and stated that they had accomplished even more than he had anticipated.

The officers of the school will all leave in a day or two for their new field of duty, and others will come to take their places. When the new officers arrive, they will be thoroughly examined on all the different branches, in order to arrive at a proper estimate of their progress during the coming season.

General Sherman, it is understood, will visit the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., to-morrow, and return to Washington by way of Richmond.

MUMLER.

The Great Spiritualistic Case—Barnum Gives in His Experience—What He Says of Humbugs—The "Woolly Horse" Redivivus.

There was a great deal of fun in the Tombs Police Court, New York, yesterday, when the prosecution brought out its closing testimony in the great Mumler case. Abraham Bogardus, a photographer, was on the stand, and testified that he was familiar with photography, when counsel for defense procured a Bible, and read chapter twenty-eight of First Samuel.

He then asked witness whether he believed that the spirits there described possessed voices and forms. Counsel for prosecution objected that this was a criminal and not a theological examination, and that witness was there to testify as a photographer, and not as a theological student. More Bible tests were then read by the defense, but the Court overruled them all. The great P. T. Barnum was next examined, and his testimony kept the Court and audience in constant good humor. At times it looked more as if a play was being enacted, rather than proceedings in a police court. His testimony is exceedingly interesting, and we give it, therefore, in full. Here it is:—

I have devoted a portion of my life to the detection of humbugs; I have never had a personal interview with Mr. Mumler; I have known him by reputation for seven years (at this point the counsel for defense fought every inch of ground with utter desperation, every question being objected to and argued fully); I had some correspondence with him; I do not know where the letters now are, but I think perhaps they were burned in the Museum. I have searched for them, but could not find them; those letters were dated in Boston, and the Mumler to whom I wrote was in the employ of Bigelow Brothers & Kenward, the large jewellers; I do not remember his first name; I corresponded with him subsequently; all the letters were dated from Boston; I wrote to Mumler, saying that I wished to expose all the humbugs of the world; he sent me a lot of photographs which he had left over (the thing was played out in Boston by that time), and I paid him about $10 apiece; they represented "Colorado" Jewett, Henry Clay, and Napoleon Bonaparte; they were labelled as "spiritual humbugs," and in my book I devoted one chapter to the Mumler humbug; I believe in "spooks;" it is very easy to see them if you only believe in them; I went to Mr. Bogardus yesterday, and asked him to take my photograph with a spirit on it; I could detect no fraud on his part, although I watched him closely; the spirit on my photograph was that of the departed Abraham Lincoln; I didn't feel any spiritual presence.

Cross-examined—I have never been in the humbug business; I have always given the people the worth of their money; the Woolly Horse was a remarkable curiosity; it was exactly what I represented it to be; it was not a horse woolled over; I am glad to enlighten the public on this point; there was no deception about it whatever; I did not intend to humbug the public in that matter; the horse was exhibited just as it was born; the mermaid was represented to me to be what I represented it to be to the public, and I have never been disabused of the idea; the mermaid was presented to the public as I believed it to be; I never owned it; I hired it; I have never taken money for things that I had misrepresented; I may have draped one or two of my curiosities slightly; the nurse of General Washington was *bona fide;* I had a bill of sale for her; I have endeavored generally not to have a very profound belief in what I did not actually know to be just so: I paid $1000 for her; I believed in her at first, but subsequently *may* have had a little doubt about her; I never put myself out of the way to disabuse the public, even after I began to doubt the genuineness of the old lady; I have seen Mumler's writing, and think I would know it now if I saw it; I can't say how many letters passed between us; I think it was seven years ago; there were three or four letters, just enough to complete the transaction; Mr. Kennard told me about the Mumler humbug; he said that Mumler had been "selling" the Boston people, but was getting "played out;" he said he was a sharp fellow, and advised me to negotiate with him for an addition to my stock of humbugs; my book speaks of the photograph humbug, but at the request of either himself or employer I did not publish his name; when I called on Mr. Bogardus yesterday, I asked him to bring down the spirit of Joyce Heath, Washington's nurse, but he said he could not do it, as the old lady's vitality was somewhat exhausted. Much of Mr. Barnum's testimony was greeted with laughter, so that the scene was anything but court-like.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5'02	MOON SETS	10'40
SUN SETS	6'53	HIGH WATER	4'36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 3
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 13
Bremen	Havre	New York	April 14
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 14
Erin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	April 16
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Germania	Havre	New York	April 17

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	April 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
Guiding Star	New York	Bremen	May 1
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	May 1
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 29
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Cortez	New York	New Orleans	May 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sarah A. Sloan, Sloan, Frontera, Mex., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Sabine, Currier, Apdonaug, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Great Egg Harbor, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ida May, Buck, 23 days from Carupano, with sulphur ore to Carupano Sulphur Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Abbie, Davis, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Vraie, Mason, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr George and Mary, Lord, 12 days from Calais, with laths to W. A. Levering.
Schr Active, Coombs, 6 days from Rockport, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Nuncio, Hastings, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, from Virginia, with hoop poles to G. Carson & Co.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Robinson, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr G. P. Taylor, Crammer, 4 days from James river, with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, from Salem.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Asia, Windhurst, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 26th instant.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 27th inst.
Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Brig Albatross, Smith, hence, at St. John, N. B., 26th instant.
Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Wiley, from Charleston for North Weymouth, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst. On 20th, off Cape Lookout, in a SE. gale, lost foremasthead, maintopmast, mainboom, and split foretopsail and outer jib.
Schr Congress, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th inst.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 24th inst., with 850 tons old iron.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, hence, at New Bedford 26th instant.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schrs Transit, Rackett, and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Adams, and D. S. Siner, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 24th inst.
Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, McDevitt, hence, at Mystic 24th instant.
Schr Thomas Boor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 24th inst.
Schr E. P. Douglass, James, from James river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 24th inst.
Schrs Louisa Frazier, Steelman; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; and Emily Curtis, Haskell, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Gifford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 26th inst.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 26th instant.
Schr Anna Sheppard, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 25th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The clipper ship Chieftain, 1311 tons, built in East Boston in 1855, and belonging to Peter Wright & Sons, of this city, was taken on the great balance dry dock near the foot of Pike slip, New York, on Tuesday evening. She was raised merely for the examination of her bottom.
Schr John Burley, of Philadelphia, 201 tons, built at Tuckahoe, N. J., in 1861, has been purchased by parties in Providence, Newport, and South Kingston for $9000. She will hereafter hail from Newport.
Capt. Ireland, of schr Mary D. Ireland, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore on Pelican Spit, makes the following statement:—The pilot came aboard at 10 A. M. on the 17th; stayed about an hour; then took his boat and said he would go aboard the pilot boat and see what depth of water there was on the bar, and if he thought it safe would return himself or send another pilot. The pilot boat signalled for us to get under way, which we did, and a pilot then came on board. Steered SW. past the red buoy, and right into the breakers, when the vessel struck. The pilot then said let her luff. The schooner lay in the breakers on the 25th, on the north side of the Spit, with 3½ feet water in her hold. No insurance reported on the vessel.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Jones' Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1'50 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2'50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

DRY GOODS.

1869 E. & L. 1869
OPEN, TO-DAY,
SPRING GOODS.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW PERCALES,
POPLINETTES,
LACE POINTS,
LACE OLGAS,
FOR SPRING.
LACE FICHUES AND ROTUNDS.
TABLE LINENS, TOILET QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS.
FULL LINE STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
4 3 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2'50; hal morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
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OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.
"A POSITIVE FACT."
Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Pine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering, Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2'50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth3

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
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1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
4 26 ALF MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
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AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO. ..... Managers.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 29,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
Of Mr. M. W. FISKE,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, most positively, of the great success,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS OCCASION.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. J. A. OATES.
LAST MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Saturday Evening, Last Performance Positively.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 29,
The distinguished American Comedian,
MR. J. H. HACKETT,
In Shakespeare's Comedy, in five acts, of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF ..... MR. J. H. HACKETT
Second time in America of an entirely new Burlesque of
THE GRECIAN MAIDEN;
OR, THE LOVES OF PHAON AND SAPPHO.
PHAON ..... MISS JENNIE WILLMORE
CLEOMENE ..... MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE
SAPPHO ..... MR. FELIX ROGERS
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. C. WALCOT.

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RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
C. RICHINGS BERNARD ..... DIRECTRESS
Last engagement in this city of the present organization.
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
TUESDAY ..... MARITANA
WEDNESDAY ..... ROSE OF CASTILE
THURSDAY ..... CRISPINO
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF A. S PENNOYER, Business Manager.
MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE ..... FRA DIAVOLO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle ..... 50 cents
Amphitheatre ..... 25 c

Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

DISCONTENT IN IRELAND.

A RECENT number of one of the weekly comic papers of London contained a double-page cartoon, representing Mr. Gladstone in the act of tendering to an Irish peasant girl a sprig of shamrock with four leaves. The following stanza by Samuel Lover is quoted below:—

"I'll seek the four-leaved shamrock in all the fairy dells,
And if I find the charmed leaves, oh, how I'll weave my spells.
Oh, I will play th' enchanter's part in casting bliss around,
And not a tear or aching heart shall in the Isle be found."

The leaves of Mr. Gladstone's magical sprig contain the following inscriptions:—"Disendowment," "Disestablishment," "Religious Equality," and "Grants to Asylums," the four great features of the bill which he has introduced into the House of Commons as the means of giving content and prosperity to Ireland. That this bill will ultimately pass the House of Commons by a majority of one hundred is regarded as a certainty, and when it comes before the Tory House of Lords it is scarcely probable that it will encounter any very formidable opposition. The whole English system is now in a transition state, and even the strongly conservative element in the upper house will not venture to set its face against the onward march of liberal ideas. Its only chance of escaping ruin lies in pursuing the directly opposite course. A determined opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish Church on the part of the titled aristocracy of England could result only in dealing it a serious, if not a fatal blow. Jealous of their privileges and proud of their illustrious ancestry, the English nobles are necessarily almost unanimous, at heart, in their opposition to every movement which will tend to undermine their stability by destroying any of the kindred monopolies of power. But their leaders are not entirely destitute of discretion, and can readily perceive that, if the disestablishment scheme is defeated in the House of Lords, the result will create a popular reaction against the aristocratical element which will ultimately be productive of the most disastrous results.

The issue placed before the people of Great Britain at the late Parliamentary elections was one of general reform, but this scheme of disestablishment was its leading feature. The result of the elections was an overwhelming endorsement of the measure, and its friends were led to hope that its triumphant success would tend in a great degree to pacify the Irish people. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has been advocated as a measure of simple justice, and the passage of the bill for effecting it may certainly be regarded as a pledge on the part of England to adopt, even at this late day, a line of policy towards Ireland in which justice shall be the predominant feature. But it would appear that the misrule to which the island has so long been subjected, has given rise to so much discontent, that the prospect of an entire change in the policy of England will not suffice to eradicate it, or even to suppress its manifestations. The cable informs us that at the ovation tendered at Cork to Warren and Costello, the recently discharged Fenians, previous to their departure for the United States, the enthusiasm was unbounded, and even extended to a large and disorderly crowd outside the building. Inflammatory speeches were made by the Mayor of Cork and others, Warren and Costello were highly eulogized, and altogether the affair showed that the prospect of justice has not tended to allay the discontent which has taken such a firm hold upon the Irish heart. While such manifestations will serve as an argument for the immediate necessity of disestablishment, they will in turn weaken the hands of its advocates by repelling those who do not belong to the extreme radical wing of the Liberal party, and by furnishing the conservatives with a formidable argument in the shape of an assertion that nothing short of a complete severance of Ireland from England will satisfy the agitators and leaders of the former country. In this way the pride and patriotism of the English people will be aroused, and the reaction may possibly delay the adoption of some measures of relief which are imperatively required, and which the Liberal leaders may be quite willing to urge at once. In this view of the case, the friends of Ireland made a sad mistake when they tendered an ovation to Warren and Costello. If they had suffered them to depart in peace and quiet, the best interests of their country would have been much more advanced.

POPULAR EDUCATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A BILL has recently been introduced in the British Parliament to promote popular education. It is called the Endowed Schools bill, and while it contemplates a slight extension of educational privileges to the poorer classes, it falls far below the requirements that are deemed essential in the progressive Continental nations and in the northern portions of the United States. In England and Wales there are 11,972 schools for the poor connected with the Church of England, but of these the Government assisted only 5017, leaving 6955 entirely unaided, and the number of parishes exceeded by 2737 the number of schools. The theory of the English system is that religious and secular instruction must be combined, and the Government throws upon the prominent denominations or charitable societies the responsibility of taking the initiative in all efforts to educate the poorer classes. It only doles out the meagre pittance of eight shillings for each scholar who regularly attends the schools which are officially inspected. The Parliamentary grants for education in England and Wales, from 1839 to 1860, amounted to less than $27,000,000, or an average of but little more than a million and a quarter of dollars per annum.

In 1866 the Parliamentary grants for education in all portions of the United Kingdom amounted to but a little more than $3,000,000. In this country single States appropriate much more money for the education of the children of a few millions of people than the British Parliament expends for the benefit of a population nearly as large as that embraced in the whole Union. Against the $3,000,000 expended in 1866 by the British Parliament, New York expended in 1867 more than seven and a half millions of dollars, Pennsylvania appropriated more than five millions, and the young Commonwealth of Illinois expended in 1867-8 more than six millions.

The contrast in the number of schools and scholars is as striking as the contrast in the amounts expended. The schools inspected in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1866 contained accommodations for only 1,724,288 children, and the average attendance was but 1,082,055. The number attending school in three of the largest American States, at the date of the last reports, was as follows:—New York, 949,203; Pennsylvania, 800,515; Ohio, 704,467; a total of 2,454,485, or more than twice as many pupils to a population not half as great as the population of England, Wales, and Scotland.

The American system, however, is by no means perfect. Improvements are constantly being devised, and it is unfortunately too true that, notwithstanding the liberal provision made for a universal diffusion of the blessings of education, many children are suffered to grow up in ignorance, through the carelessness of their parents or the want of proper guardianship. In Prussia and several other continental countries, every child is obliged by law to attend either a public or a private school, and many of the zealous American friends of education earnestly advocate the enactment of similar laws in this country. Public sentiment does not seem to be yet prepared to endorse this policy, but the number of its supporters is constantly increasing.

In Italy such deplorable ignorance prevails that four-fifths of the population can neither read nor write. In Spain, according to the latest report, the total number of pupils was but little more than one million. Russia is still so barbaric that the number of pupils in all her vast population is less than one million, and it is estimated that not one Russian in three hundred can read and write. France is far ahead of Great Britain in the liberality of her educational system, and few American States secure a more general school attendance of the rising generation. Of 37,510 French communes, only 694 are destitute of schools, and at the date of a recent report 4,436,470 children attended public or private schools. The United States, as a nation, by no means leads the van in the great popular educational movement of the century, and education is being much more universally diffused in Switzerland, Germany, and France than in many portions of this country.

THE POPULATION OF INDIA.—The *Friend of India* publishes the following analysis of the names, races, and creeds of which the population of India is composed. To these should be added the Parsees, 180,000, East Indians or Eurasians, 91,000, and Europeans, 156,000, including the army. There are some 10,000 Jews and 5000 Armenians in India. The number of Mussulmen, 25,000,000, is not so large as is popularly supposed:—

	Census.	Number.
Sikhs	1868	1,129,319
Mohammedans:—		
Punjab	1868	9,335,652
Northwest Provinces	1865	4,105,206
Central Provinces	1866	237,962
Berar	1867	154,951
Madras	1867	1,502,134
British Burman	1867	38,601
Mysore (estimate)	1867	172,255
Coorg (estimate)	1867	3,318
Sindh (old enumeration)	1867	1,354,781
Bombay, in 12 out of 21 districts	1867	779,264
Bombay Island	1864	145,880
Calcutta	1866	113,059
Dacca Division	1866	2,493,174
The rest of Bengal and Bombay and Oude (estimate)	1866	5,400,000
Total		24,936,237
Non-Aryans:—		
Madras (not speaking Tamil, Telgu, Canarese nor Malayalum—Dr. Caldwell)		650,000
Central Provinces		1,995,663
South Bengal		4,000,000
Northeast Bengal (say)		1,000,000
Karens		402,117
Khyhens and Yabangs		61,562
Rest of India (say)		4,000,000
Total		12,099,342

Excluding the feudatory States, the following may be roughly accepted as the relative proportions of creeds and races in India:—

Asiatic Christians	1,100,000
Buddhists	3,000,000
Aborigines or Non-Aryans	12,000,000
Mussulmen	25,000,000
Hindoos	110,000,000

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BANKERS AND Jewellers receiving circulars yesterday describing STURTEVRAGGER'S GREAT PATENT IMPROVEMENT IN SAFE DOORS, by which Safes or Vaults can really and indisputably be made burglar-proof, will find it to their interest to give them their most careful perusal.
EDMUND WOLSIEFFER, Agent,
No. 1302 North TWELFTH Street.
1t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 stuth6m

CAPTAIN HARRIS AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth, MONDAY EVENING, May 3. Subject—"Not Accounted For on the Roll." Admission free. The Republican party specially invited. 4 28 5t*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
APRIL 14, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1869.
All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance.
By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.
4 29 3t

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
APRIL 14, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat, found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any unenclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by Ordinance of March 1, 1855.
By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.
4 29 3t

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR HAS kindly volunteered to sing a grand Liberty Chorus, in costume, at the Cuba Meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING. The Germania Band is engaged.
In addition to the Speakers already announced, the following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—
H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq.
SENOR PONCE DE LEON.
SENOR JOSEPH VALIENTE.
SENOR ENRIQUE PINEYRO.
And the celebrated French traveller in Africa,
PAUL DU CHAILLU.
4 28 3t

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEARBERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor.
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 19 stuth1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
MAMMOTH RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7,
SUBJECT:—"TEMPERANCE."
SEATS PROVIDED FOR LADIES.
A fine Brass Band has been engaged.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS, are for sale at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
LADIES' TICKETS, with coupons for seats, without extra charge. 4 29 thstu3t

LECTURE.—REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will deliver his great Lecture on "The Westward Course of Empire," at the Chapel of the MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, THIS EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. 1t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LLLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthfs

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine azure blue;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen- ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now;
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head,
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashions did prevail,
The hinder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days;
From records it appears
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer, and cheaper now,
You can buy for a trifle, or more,
Better coats than grandfather ever saw,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Brass Coats with Blue Buttons are all the now go for evening entertainments.
Light pants, of delicate hues and tasteful cut, enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine Her Majesty's subjects in the new Court Rig just inaugurated for her receptions.
Everything in the masculine clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents used to pay, that, if those venerable persons were to call in and see they would open their eyes so wide that their measure could not be taken.

DO YOU WANT THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY?
THEN BRING YOUR MONEY
TO
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Have Opened their New Store,
1120 CHESNUT St.
5 28 4t5p

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

ROOFING.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call. Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29 1m JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
NOS. 1301 AND 1303 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
3 25 EAST SIDE.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.
The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.—AT M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, until the 1st of May, 1869, the CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J. If not sold by tha 1st of May, the house and furniture will be to let. HUGH BARR, Proprietor.
4 22 2t* FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Phila.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 1f

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE — NEW stone COTTAGE, on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, eight chambers, and all modern improvements.
WM. H. BACON,
4 24 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5236 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B. LOVE, No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

TO LET, NEAR SCHAEFFERSTOWN, about 5 miles from Womelsdorf, Lebanon county, Pa., an Eight-roomed Brick Dwelling, with summer kitchen and new barn and several acres of land attached. Rent, $300 for the season or year. Also a Stone House containing six rooms and large garden. Rent, $200 for the season or year. These houses are comfortably furnished, and situated upon the east slope of a hill commanding a splendid view of the Lebanon Valley and the Blue and South Mountains. Apply at the office of J. F. YOUNG & CO., No. 501 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. 4 22 thstu 6t

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, with stabling for two horses, on NICETOWN Lane, near Frankford, five minutes' walk from the Passenger Railroad. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
No. 125 South SEVENTH Street,
Or JOHN SHALLCROSS,
4 28 3t MAIN Street, Frankford.

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN.—VERY Desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water, and plenty of shade. Apply to
GEORGE W. FISS,
4 28 2t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3t

LADIES' DAY,
SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

Our Department of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing being now fully organized and stocked with a large assortment of Finest Clothing, selected from the best markets of this country, or made up by ourselves in many new and beautiful styles, we design devoting Saturday of this week to a display of all that is

NOVEL AND MOST FASHIONABLE

In this line, including a great variety of materials and makes.

YOUTHS' SUITS (for young men from fifteen to twenty years) made in the highest styles of Fancy American Cassimeres, English, French, Scotch and German Coatings.

BOYS' SUITS (for lads from six to fifteen years), "Metropolitan Suits," "Harney Jacket Suits," "Vest Jacket Suits," "Clarendon," "Bismarks" (new styles), "La Perichole," "Sheridan," "Stanley," "Cutaway," and many other styles—plain, neat and genteel—for ordinary wear, or made up more elaborately for dress occasions.

CHILDREN'S SUITS (for little boys from three to seven years). "Garibaldi" Suits in great variety, "Skirt" Suits, "Blouse" Suits, "Prince Imperial," etc. etc. Many designs of cut and trimming quite new.

We cordially invite mothers and others in charge of children to call on SATURDAY of this week and look through this Department. It occupies the large well-lighted rooms on the first floor at the rear of the Dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen will be in attendance, and every facility for inspection will be politely accorded.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

FREE CUBA.

HAIL TO THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Welcome, Thrice Welcome, Cuba, Among the Nations of the Earth!!!

The dark portion of the Island is in the hands of the Patriots; the lighter portion is still within the grasp of a *brutal despotism*.

Length, 690 miles; average breadth, 65 miles; square miles, 47,500, or 32,000,000 acres; population—Spaniards (including army), 100,000, Americans and foreigners, 95,000; Cubans, 865,000 Total—Whites, 1,050,000; free colored, 260,000; slaves (and emancipados, fighting with the Patriots), 390,000. Grand total, 1,700,000. Exports, $80,000,000. Imports, $70,000,000. Annual production, $190,000,000. TAXES ANNUALLY PAID TO SPAIN, $32,500,000!!! Ratio of Spaniards to population, 6 per cent.! Ratio of their robbery to value of production, 25 per cent.!

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Without DISTINCTION OF PARTY, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

To express their sympathy for the NOBLE PATRIOTS OF CUBA IN THEIR HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY, and to concert measures for securing to them POSITIVE AID AND THE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THEIR RIGHTS.

SENOR MORALES LEMUS, and OTHER CUBANS; HON. N. P. BANKS, HON. CARL SCHURZ, HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN, HON. A. K. McCLURE, THEODORE CUYLER, ESQ., JOHN GOFORTH, ESQ., and other Distinguished Speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

COME all who hate wrong, barbarity, and tyranny. COME all who love LIBERTY. COME and assist in REDEEMING CUBA *from the thraldom of the vilest despotism that ever tortured humanity.*

REMEMBER, CITIZENS, that the patriots of Cuba have proclaimed and enforced EMANCIPATION—they have extirpated SLAVERY—BLACK men and WHITE men—the freedmen and the planters are now brethren in arms, battling shoulder to shoulder for FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

They appeal to us; they invoke the AMERICAN PEOPLE to interpose and stay the bloody hands of the murderous myrmidons of vengeful SPANISH TYRANNY. It is the Macedonian cry, "COME OVER AND HELP US."

Reminding us of our Revolutionary struggle, they say:—

"As you, O great Americans, were some ninety years ago, even so are we now. HELP US AS YOU
"WERE HELPED. NATIONS gave you sympathy, money, arms, shelter in their ports and co-operation *long before your freedom was a fixed fact*—when it had yet to be fought out and won on the battle-field.
"POLAND gave you her PULASKI and KOSCIUSKO.
"IRELAND her MONTGOMERY. SCOTLAND her PAUL JONES.
"GERMANY her STEUBEN and DE KALB.
"And FRANCE her BEAUMARCHAIS and LAFAYETTE.
"Be to us in our perilous struggle as France and other nations were to you in the days of your bleeding agony and trial. Within the space of six months, with scanty means, but with invincible courage and inexorable will, we have rescued *more than half our lovely land from* HER DESPOILERS.
"WE SHALL TRIUMPH.

"'For Freedom's battle once begun,
"Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
"Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

"And as our own Cuban poet has sung:—

"'Quiero a Cuba, feliz separada
"De esa imbecil nacion de tiranos,
"De esa gente que l laman Hispanos,
"Que nos quieren aun mas degradar.'"

SHALL we, citizens, be deaf to this APPEAL?—SHALL we, the great people of modern times—the world's teachers in all that belongs to HUMANITY and LIBERTY—SHALL WE BE SUPINE when *the voice of the downtrodden cries to our ears?* SHALL we be inert when the fierce duel between DESPOTISM and LIBERTY is convulsing the garden island of the world—almost within our sight—within a few hours' sail from our coast?

ALL OUR HISTORY THUNDERS NO! OUR MISSION is the regeneration of Nations; OUR DUTY—to secure LIBERTY for all men. DESTINY HAS DEDICATED US TO DEFEND, PROTECT, AND PRESERVE HUMAN RIGHTS.

COME, then, AMERICANS, native and naturalized; COME, CITIZENS, without distinction of party, COME with high resolves, COME with the inflexible determination to make CUBA FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Parquette and Parquette Circle reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.
Tickets free. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, CHESNUT Street, below Tenth, and Needles' Drug Store, corner of TWELFTH and RACE Streets, on this (Wednesday) afternoon. 4 28 3t

REMOVAL
OF
J. W. PRICE'S RESTAURANT
FROM
FOURTH AND CHESNUT
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT Street.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 6,

I will open my new and greatly enlarged DINING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, where I have fitted up the first and second stories with every comfort and convenience for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

The dining-rooms are large and airy, and no pains will be spared to insure a continuance and increase of the generous patronage which has been hitherto extended to my establishment by the public.
4 29 6t J. W. PRICE.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 16tf E. S. EARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 29

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Troupe will commence a season on Monday next, with the opera of *Crown Diamonds*.

Mr. Pennoyer, the Business Agent, will have a benefit on Friday evening.

Mr. S. Behrens, the Musical Director, will have a benefit on Monday, May 10, when Miss Susan Galton will appear as "Arline" in the *Bohemian Girl*.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening, for the benefit of Mr. M. W. Fiske.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. H. Hackett will conclude his engagement this evening, appearing as "Sir John Falstaff" in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. The burlesque of *The Grecian Maiden* will conclude the performance.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Fire Fly*.

On Monday a new drama entitled *Pepina* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operettas of *Javotte* and *La Rose de St. Fleur* will be performed this evening, with Miss Susie Galton in both pieces.

AT THE AMERICAN a large number of talented artists, including the eight *premieres danseuses*, will appear this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening at the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church by the members of the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by a number of prominent amateurs. A fine entertainment may be expected.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY will give a grand concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall as a testimonial to the musical director, Mr. Jean Louis. Every arrangement has been made to have this the most attractive entertainment of the season, and we hope that a large audience will be in attendance.

THE FIFTH GRAND CONCERT of the American Conservatory of Music will be given at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening. A fine programme of the best music will be presented, and a very superior entertainment may be expected.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STILL IN THE ADVANCE.—
NOVELTIES
to be found ONLY at
CHARLES STOKES',
under the Continental Hotel.
FRENCH CRAPE CLOTH,
Black and Blue,
for Suits.
DRAP D'ETE,
Black and Dark Blue,
for Suits.
RUSSIA TOWELLING,
White,
for Suits.
INDIA SEERSUCKER,
Striped,
for Suits.
BANNOCKBURNS,
All Styles,
for Suits.
NEW STYLE CHEVIOT,
for Suits.
And an endless assortment of Plain and Fancy Cloths, and Cassimeres, of all shades and styles. If you want to know what is really the style, you must call upon
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

AN INSTITUTION.—Oak Hall has become one of the "Institutions" of the City of Brotherly Love. Many people have been, or pretend to be, concerned for the permanency of the establishment from its very beginning; but every year it has grown in size, in efficiency, and in the favor of the people, until now, after ten years' experience, it stands head and shoulders above anything of the kind in the State, if not in the whole country, and all lovers of good Clothing are glad to have such an institution to which they can resort.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN.—One of the most admirable inventions of the day to guard against the incursions of those pests of summer—flies and mosquitoes—is Magoun's patent adjustable window screen. It is so nicely contrived as to fit any window, and is easily applied, and gives little or no trouble to put it in position. All housekeepers who value comfort during the day and "sweet repose" at night should provide themselves with it. The sole manufacturers of the screen are Messrs. Sellers Brothers, No. 623 Market street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of rooms, by telegraph, at the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

CLOTHING THE BOYS.—Everybody who has a boy to clothe will be interested in the announcement of an opening of a new stock of a superior line of Boys' Clothing, at Mr. Wanamaker's new and grand establishment, on Saturday of this week. If he has succeeded in doing in this department what he has done in the other departments of his business, he will have done good service to the many mothers who are much perplexed to know how best to clothe their sons.

12,500 PERSONS have inhaled the Nitrous Oxide Gas, and had their Teeth extracted at the Colton Dental Association, without an accident or failure in a single case. Their great success is explained by the fact that Dr. Colton, who was for eight years Professor of Chemistry in one of our first institutions of learning, makes and administers the gas himself, while Dr. Hasbrouck, a careful and expert extractor of teeth, devotes his whole attention to that particular branch of Dentistry. Office, Walnut street, below Eighth.

OIL PAINTINGS.—The sale of Paintings and Crystal Medallions will be continued this evening at quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The collection embraces every variety of subject, and will be sold without reserve.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MOTH-PROOF CHESTS,
At FARSON & CO.'S
Refrigerator Warehouse,
No. 222 Dock street.

SCHOOLEY'S PERFECT
Ventilating Refrigerators,
At FARSON & CO.'S Old Stand,
No. 222 Dock street.

500 WATER COOLERS,
Assortment.
FARSON & CO.'S Refrigerator Store,
No. 222 Dock street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—

Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Garibaldis and Bismarks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Business Suits, $9 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*New Styles Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Dress Sacks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Light Overcoats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Spring Overcoats, $6.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Black Suits, $17 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Melton Suits, $16 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Youths' Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Black Dress Pants, $5 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Black Dress Vests, $3 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Clergymen's Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Silk Faced Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Register Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Paletot Sheet Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Harris Cassimere Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*New Styles Boys' Jackets.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Everyday Pants, $3 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Silk Mixed Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Boys' Department, First Floor.*
Wanamaker & Brown's.	*Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.*

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

BOND—JEFFERTS.—April 27, at Jersey City, by the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Mr. FRANCIS BOND to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jonathan Jefferts, Esq., all of this city.

LONG—HAKE.—On April 27, by Rev. J. F. Meredith, GEORGE LONG, Esq., of Delaware City, to Miss DORETTA V. HAKE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FELTON.—On Thursday, April 29, 1869, at 12¼ o'clock A. M., LUCY, wife of Matthias Felton. (Boston and Worcester papers please copy.)

HOUGHTLIN.—At Jacksonville, Illinois, Mrs. JENNIE HOUGHTLIN, wife of W. H. Houghtlin, and daughter of Samuel L. McFetridge, of this city.

LAMB.—At Frankford, on the 26th instant, JOHN F. LAMB, M. D., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family, College of Physicians, County Medical Society, and Northern Medical Association, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next at 4 o'clock. Cars leave Fifth and Sixth streets Depot every fifteen minutes.

O'DONNELL.—On the 26th instant, MICHAEL O'DONNELL, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 N. Eighteenth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

O'NEIL.—On the morning of the 28th instant, ROBERT O'NEIL, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, William O'Neil, No. 3925 Market street, on Saturday, May 1, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

SIBLEY.—On the 27th instant, JOHN SIBLEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion, Pa., near White Hall Station, P. R. R., on Friday next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
FANCY BONNETS,
TRIMMED HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
SATINS AND LACES,
INFANTS' HATS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS,
BLACK AND WHITE NEAPOLITAN HATS,
LATEST.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth2mrp

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S,
[4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE.
Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Black Silks, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Notions, etc.
Every well known make of Muslins at the lowest Eighth street prices.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·35.	White Pique, 25, 28, 31c.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 37½c.	Buff Pique, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 40, 45, 50c.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Blk. Lustres, 55, 65, 75c.	Choice French do., 45c.
Light Colored Alpaca, 25c.	Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28c.
Light Alpaca Lustres, 31c.	Table Linen, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75c.
Beautiful Stripes, 23, 25c.	Blk. and White Skirts, 60c.

With our new Store, new Goods, and new prices, we can offer great bargains. 4 22 thstu 6m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
4 17 stuth1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 56 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 23 w1p 10s

DRY GOODS.

405 NORTH SECOND STREET. 407
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large lot of Very Handsome
BLACK SILKS,
AT PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $7 PER YARD,
To which he invites especial attention.
3 27 3mrp

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
IN
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.
Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,
NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE.
BRIDAL SILVER.
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
3 11 tuwf PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.
1233 CHESNUT St.
D. W. STUART
Requests the favor of your company to examine specimens of
WOOD HANGINGS,
As now applied to plastered walls.
ALSO,
PAPER HANGINGS
Of every description and quality.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.	

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc	2·50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 S. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

D. W. STUART,
1233 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE DURABILITY OF
PATENT WOOD HANGINGS
Has been thoroughly tested during the past winter. Hot rooms, exposed to furnace or other heat, with more or less steam, the walls of which have been covered for a year, are now in as good condition as when the wood was first hung,
WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.
Our past experience enables us to apply these BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS in a more artistic and much less expensive manner than heretofore.
JUST RECEIVED
PAPER HANGINGS
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN,
J. C. FINN
Southeast Corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts.
4 16 12t*rp

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall,
Importers of Carpetings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Fresh Canton Mattings.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT St., Philad'a,
4 15 thsturpJ 11] Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
CARPETINGS
OPENING DAILY.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT St.,
4 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES
GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Our stock of strictly fine quality of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Was never more complete than now. We shall strive to sell as low as such fine goods can possibly be purchased, and guarantee everything. Great care will be taken to pack securely and deliver free of charge to any depot or express office in the city.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. ROWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 2 6m No. 1129 FRANKFORD Road.

PAPER HANGINGS.
Our assortment of Paper Hangings comprises the latest, best, and most elegant patterns manufactured in this country or imported from Europe, and our
Corps of Skilled Workmen,
For applying either the Wood or Paper Hangings, cannot be excelled. Parties in want of
WALL DECORATIONS
Are requested to pay us a visit and examine our styles.
D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER HANGINGS,
AND AMERICAN,
J. & SONS',
TENTH and WALNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18tf

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
French and American Wall Papers,
Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.
A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,
3 4 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.
Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. [2 25 3m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

PRICES REDUCED.
FRENCH CHINA,
GLASS,
PARISIAN GRANITE,
AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN OUR LINE IN IMMENSE VARIETY.
BEST GOODS,
CHEAPEST PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
3 20 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture.
4 27 2m
ATLANTIC CITY.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on the surf for sale cheap.
GEORGE L. DOUGHERTY,
4 27 tuth3t No. 409 LOCUST Street, Room 5

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS

A Disclaimer from the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires to the United States—How the Mixed Commission was Constituted.

From *La Opinion Nacional*, of Caraccas, Venezuela, of March 22, we translate the following in reference to the commission for the adjustment of the claims of certain citizens of the United States upon the Venezuelan Government:—

With pleasure we insert below the letter that Mr. Florencio Rivas has had the kindness to address us with reference to his intervention in the appointment of the umpire, who formed part of the North American mixed commission. The explanations that Mr. Rivas gives are, in our judgment, completely satisfactory, and have left, beyond doubt thoroughly proved, the good faith with which he proceeded in this business, and of which we never harbored the slightest doubt:—

Messrs. Editors of La Opinion Nacional:—In the columns of No. 40 of your enlightened journal I find in the article headed "Mr. Villafane and the North American Claims" the following paragraph:—"When Mr. Machado was appointed umpire by the Minister of a neutral power, nobody could explain to himself the motive of his election. Time has taken upon itself to reveal that such appointment was the work of some intrigue on the part of Mr. Talmage, or of the American interests involved, from the moral responsibility of which the Russian Minister became free, since he consulted, as to the appointment, with our Representative at Washington, Mr. Florencio Rivas, and obtained his approval." The dignity of my character and that of the office which I had the honor to discharge, obliges me to give a statement of the facts that occurred in this affair insomuch as it has any connection with my person. By the convention entered into between the Government of Venezuela and the United States of America, the Russian Minister was left in absolute liberty to make the election of the umpire who was to decide in case of any disagreement between the Venezuelan and American Commissioners. As soon as I was informed that he had acceded to make the election of the umpire who was to decide in the American claims, I addressed said Ambassador the following note, of which I have taken a copy from the files of our Foreign Relations:—

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1868.—The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States of Venezuela near this Government, has the honor to salute his Excellency, Baron Edward Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia near the Cabinet of Washington, and to state to him his having already given his acquiescence in making the appointment of the arbiter who will have to decide in case of any disagreement between the Venezuelan and Anglo-American Commissioners; as expressed in the convention entered into between the United States of Venezuela and the United States of America, the 22d of April, 1866, and with the contents of which he is duly acquainted. You might perhaps desire to have information of other persons of my country besides the Venezuelans you know residing in this country, where they are distinguished for their acknowledged abilities, honesty, and respectability—indispensable qualifications in conducting suitably, unerringly, and uprightly, the interests of both parties in the important position of umpire. I beg, in the first place, to suggest to you the members of the Diplomatic Body accredited near that Government and residing in Caraccas. The English and the Spanish Ministers, the Consul General of Denmark, with the exception merely of F. D. G. Rolandus, Consul General of the Netherlands, who, having been already rejected by the Venezuelan Commissioner, is quite out of the list of these candidates, without any possibility of his again being any more thought of. I have the honor, then, to present the names of those Venezuelan gentlemen, to whom I have already referred, residing in that capital, and who present all the qualifications that could be desired to enable them to ably fill the post of umpire, as well for their acknowledged good judgment and intelligence, knowledge and integrity, as for their well-established respectability, which give them a distinguished rank in the Venezuelan community. Herewith are their names:—Dr. Nicanor Borges, Dr. Mariano de Briceno, Licdo. Juan Pablo Rojas Paul, Dr. Angel Maria Alamo, Dr. Wenceslao Urrutia, General Francisco Mejia, and General Gabriel Ochoa. There is no doubt, sir, that, for reasons which will not escape your clear judgment, the election of a person residing in Caraccas, the capital of the republic, would certainly be more convenient, in order to facilitate the labors of the Commission. Far from me the idea of wishing for any motive to pretend to influence in the least the decision of your impartial judgement in this important business. But I ought rather to express that I am prompted solely by the desire to seek, by all the means within my reach, light and success in the election of the umpire which you are competently authorized to determine, and which, I doubt not, you will accomplish to the satisfaction of both countries.

"I avail myself of the present occasion to offer you the assurances of my highest consideration and regard, with which I have the honor to subscribe myself

"Your most obedient servant,

"FLORENCIO RIVAS."

The candidates recommended having been rejected by the Russian Minister, assigning as the reason his not being able to acquiesce in making that election in a person that he did not know; and on adding that, without a knowledge of our men and of our country, it was very difficult for him, if not impossible, to accept any of our citizens, I then presented him the names of some of the Venezuelans residing in that republic, and of merchants who had lived among us, of whom, on account of the ties of gratitude that united them to the nation that had enriched them, impartiality and justice in their decisions were certainly to be expected, and they were likewise rejected, alleging therefor the same reason. The only Venezuelan whom the Minister knew personally was Mr. Ramon Paez; and in respect to Mr. J. N. Machado, he informed me that he had heard him spoken of in honorable terms in Baltimore. Between Mr. Paez, whom I have known for many years, and *Mr. Machado, whom I did not know*, nor do I know yet, I would have, without hesitating, recommended the former; but the instructions I had received from the Government did not permit me to accept him. What Venezuelan could now have wavered one single instant between the recommendation of Mr. Machado, a son of this country, a compatriot of ours, and the American candidates recommended by Mr. Seward, more or less interested in those claims? Much less I, who, after having repaired to the city of Baltimore, obtained there, unfortunately, reports favorable to Mr. Machado, and whom (it is now compulsory to say) the respect for probity that his father enjoyed in this community recommended him beyond measure. At last, I resigned myself in that emergency, with an upright heart, and prompted by the instincts of duty. Reason and justice never err. It was also authoritative in the Ambassador to make the election. By the convention entered into, I could only interpose my kind offices. I must frankly confess that I deemed, as all then deemed, the election advantageous to Venezuelan interests. Nothing was more natural. My astonishment is equal only to my disappointment. The monstrous awards of that Commission ought to fill every Venezuelan with indignation and all just and honest men. Were I to be placed again in an identical position, I would act in an identical manner. Who is there that can penetrate into the secret aberrations of the soul? Such iniquitous decisions will be an eternal and shameful protest against the sentiment of justice, the voice of conscience, and the duties due one's country. FLORENCIA RIVAS.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Cry in the British Provinces.

The Montreal *Star* of the 26th has the following significant article:—

BEST FOR ——

If we had independence it would be best for England, since it would relieve her of the only weakness which exists in her American policy. She cannot act with independence in the Alabama claims, for instance, lest in asserting herself she bring on us the terrible ravages of a hopeless war. Become independent, and free the hands of the mother county. We are hostages now. If there must be high words, let it be understood between America and Britain that they fight on even terms on sea, and that New York, not Montreal, is likely to be bombarded. We give England nothing, and barring a protection perfectly useless when it comes to be put in practice, and restrictions on American trade, she gives us nothing. It would be best for Canada. It would remove the only possible cause of discord between England and America, or Canada and America. It would do away with the foolish prejudice of sentiment because of British connection, which makes the Americans misjudge Canada, and retards American investments. It would, wisely conducted, lead to the Zollverein, where the profits are five to one in our favor. It would swamp provincial discontents. It would bring to full fruition the industries of Canada, her carrying trade and manufacures. It would place the two countries on the same footing materially, and thus arrest the exodus. It would make the property-holder more secure, and his property more valuable, give the workmen higher wages, the employer a better business.

Then why not?

Mendelssohn and the Maid.

How charming it sounds to hear of Felix seated at the piano, extemporizing one day in his apartment at Rome, when suddenly a splendid contralto voice repeated a theme out of his Fantasia. His friends, too, listened. It was a voice that had often met their ear in all its melody; the young maid of the landlady was in the habit of singing popular Italian airs during her work. On that day, however, Mendelssohn started up in surprise. "She sang my theme quite correctly!" exclaimed he. They opened the window; she was seated on the stairs singing, while packing all sorts of fruit into a large basket. "Oh! if I could only once hear her sing near." "Call her in, then." "The question is, will she come?" The painters were bolder than the musician, and, after a short and playful negotiation, they persuaded her to come into the room. She was neither handsome nor graceful, and rather shy, but said she was willing to sing her songs. They hurried her to the piano, while the joyous companions grouped themselves in a circle, and the rare contralto voice rose before them like a calm moon. Mendelssohn accompanied her extempore as she sang. It must have been a rich picture and a rich enjoyment. From that moment Mendelssohn provided for the musical education of this girl in the most self-sacrificing manner, and the simple maid of the Piazza d'Espagna became an excellent singer. How often must she have remembered with deep gratitude the youthful benefactor whose hand had led her out of obscurity into the bright warm light!—*Reminiscences of Mendelssohn.*

—A Cincinnati woman endorsed on her tax return "taxation without representation is tyranny."

SPECIAL NOTICES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 18, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

4 20uths8t4st E. W. CLARK, President.

OFFICE BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, Northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.—Coupons due May 1 will be paid on that date.

4 17 stuth7t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE

To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

SACRED CONCERT AT THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue), on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869, at 8 o'clock, by members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and distinguished amateurs of city choirs. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 821 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Proceeds for the benefit of the church. 4 27 3t

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place in CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, in which MADAM DROOP, the charming vocalist of Washington, will appear.

Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Piano the celebrated fantasia from "Faust," by Liszt, and in connection with Mr. MASSAH WARNER, will give the overture to "WILLIAM TELL."

Mr. MASSAH WARNER will also perform the prelude in E b, by S. BACH, on the organ.

Vocal selections will be given from the works of Rossini, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Pacini, and Costa. The whole combining to make this Concert one of more than ordinary excellence.

Tickets can be had of W. C. EWING, No. 715 CHESNUT Street, or at the Music Stores. The entire amount of the proceeds will be given to the Church. 4 26 4t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

[4 3 2mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 55p

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila. 2 6 3m

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, April 21, 1869.

The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN M. FELTWELL, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

4 22 th3t* R. L. ASHHURST, Assignee.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM STOPPERAN vs. EMMA M. STOPPERAN. September Term, 1868. No. 46. In Divorce.

To Emma M. Stopperan:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in this case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERICK DITTMANN,
2 21wth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 335 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 415 Christian st.

FRAZIER & BROTHER,
(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.

Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.

Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.

4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths8m

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 1f Delanco, N. J.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and sma GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXAND CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philaddelphia. 4 1 wm3

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 25 No. 434 RACE Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH.

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m

Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstn4

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27]

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WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

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DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 4]

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirt inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sa Twine et

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets, $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
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Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1]

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. 2 6]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 6t Property and Disbursing Officer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 4 20

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 1010 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16*

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAKY, Jr., S. E. corner of 12TH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,200 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,235 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,176 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08
Cash in drawer	413 65
	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

SAMUEL RANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PORTER, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Athenæum.

On a dark December day, three hundred and four years ago, a body of men assembled in the long gallery of Whitehall to discuss the darkest topic on which the wit of Roundhead trooper and Puritan divine had ever been employed. Cromwell sat in the chair of state. Below him were the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Justice Glynn, Lord Mayor Draper, Sheriff Thompson, and a host of preachers—Dr. Owen, Dr. Goodwin, Mr. Cradock, and others, then known to City madams and Whitehall beauties as the most popular preachers of their time. Well-worn Bibles lay before them on the board of green cloth; old monkish chronicles, old Acts of Parliament, old Court records, were also heaped about. The tomes had been searched for evidence; the best lawyers had been employed to state the case, and the Talmudists had been consulted as to facts. The purpose of the meeting was to deduce from the prophetical Scriptures, from the ancient Jewish writings, and from the actual statutes of this realm, the duty of English statesmen, living in a righteous commonwealth, towards the people of God.

The subject had been brought before Cromwell in a striking way. A learned Dutch Jew, called Manasseh ben Israel, had come over from Amsterdam to lay the cause of his people before the Council; and the Lord Protector, even in the stress of his great schemes, took up the tale, and summoned his big men of the law and divinity to debate the matter in his own presence.

In those days no Jew could openly live and trade in England. Now and then a Jew came over into the land; came over as a courtly physician, a princely traveller, or a wealthy goldsmith; but in order to evade the law, and deceive the mob, he had to put on a foreign air, and pass as either an Arab, an Italian, or a Portuguese. Spain herself had not whipped the holy race with sharper thongs than the island which once had been their happiest home.

No one knows when the Jews first came into England. They were here before the Norman Conquest. They were here when Hengist landed. It is probable that they were here before Cæsar came. Some writers derive the name of Britain from a Hebrew word: from Barat-anach, tin island, which would be very ingenious if either *Barat* meant tin, or *anach* island. When the Romans land, we get on safer ground. One of the edicts of Augustus speaks of the Jews in Britain. One of the Roman bricks dug up in Mark Lane has the story of Samson and the Foxes stamped upon it. Bede mentions the Jews in connection with the great controversy on the tonsure. Egbert forbade the Saxon Christians to attend Jewish feasts; a fact which implies not only that we had synagogues and ceremonials in England, but that a friendly intercourse then existed between the native Christians and the native Jews. In the Crowland Abbey records there is an entry which proves—if the record itself be genuine—that Jews could hold land, and that they were in the habit of endowing monks and nuns with some part of their wealth. The first storm of persecution struck them when the Pagan Danes deflowered the island. Canute was not their friend. Some say he drove them from the country; and this is a legend which the Jews accept as true. It is hardly likely that all were sent away; but those who stayed behind were treated in a new and cruel spirit. The Jews were no longer free. They lost their right to hold land. They could no longer appeal to the courts of law. We hear no more of Christians going into the synagogues, of Hebrews leaving money to the convents. All the springs of charity were sealed. Only under the name of "King's men," and very nearly in the position of slaves, were a few wealthy and useful families permitted to hold their ground. "The Jew, and all that he has, belong to the king," runs the law of Edward the Confessor—a law which was certainly not a dead letter in the succeeding times.

The Jews made very slight progress in England until the Norman baron, with his strong arm and greedy maw, invited the rich traders and tiremen of that race from France. Crowds of Jews now settled in Stamford and in York; afterwards they came to Oxford and London, and during the first golden period of their return they occupied and enriched these cities by art and trade. In London they dwelt in two several places, both of which localities were determined by the fact of Jews being considered as "the King's men"—not as ordinary citizens—free of the ordinary law. One of their quarters lay in the City proper, the quarter off Cheapside, in which stood the ancient London Palace. This quarter was called from them the Jewry. They clustered about the old palace, because they were "the King's men," and found their only protection under the palace walls. The second quarter, which lay beyond the city towards the east, was also a royal quarter, being close to the King's Tower, a part of London over which the Mayor and Aldermen had only a limited right of sway. When the prince was weak the Jews fled into the Tower, which was sometimes crowded with Jews so closely that pestilence broke out, and scattered both the fugitives and their protectors to the four winds. When the prince was strong, his "men" multiplied in number—swarming backward from the Tower ditch into the district now known as the Minories, and the swamp called Hounds' Ditch. The great merchants of the sacred race dwelt in the City, the poor hucksters and chapmen near the Tower. Hence the first quarter is called Old Jewry, the second quarter Poor Jewry.

Policy led the earlier Norman kings to befriend this gifted and useful race against the monks and against the mob. Rufus, indeed, was so far attached to them that some writers fancy he had thoughts of becoming a Jew himself. But this is an inference from facts which bear a totally different construction. Rufus resisted any attempt to convert the Jews; and on a notable occasion he called before him certain converts in Rouen, and bade them return to the faith of their fathers; whence it has been inferred that he was in favor of that faith. The truth was, Rufus was in favor of "King's men." Jews were profitable clients, and Rufus had no wish to see their number reduced by conversion, in the reality of which he was not likely to believe. The story told of him shows that the question was one of money. Stephen, a Norman Jew, came to Rufus complaining that his son had quitted the synagogue, and offering the king a purse of sixty silver marks to persuade him back. Rufus took the silver, and sent for the lad. "Sirrah," he cried, "thy father here complaineth that without his licence thou art become a Christian; if this be true, I command thee to return to the religion of thy nation without more ado." "Your Grace," said the young convert, "doth but jest." On which Rufus flushed up in sudden wrath:—"What! thou dunghill knave, should I jest with thee? Get thee hence quickly, and fulfil my commandment, or by St. Luke's face I shall cause thine eyes to be plucked out." The young man would not turn from his new ways, even after such a threat; and when Stephen saw that the king had failed in his promise, he asked for his money back. But Rufus and silver marks were not to be parted. "Why, man," said the king, "I did what I could;" and on the old fellow saying that he must have either his son or his silver at the king's hands, Rufus gave him back thirty marks to stop his mouth.

Oxford was in that time almost a Jewish city. The best houses belonged to men of this race, who boarded the English students, and established schools for the study of Hebrew law. Lombard Hall, Moses Hall, and Jacob Hall were centres of learning. A great synagogue was built, and the Jews were popular with students and learned men. Great rabbis lectured on their faith, and two quarters of Oxford were known as the Old Jewry and the New Jewry.

The Jews grew fat, and fat men are incautious. In the reign of Henry the First the monks began to show their teeth; and from this reign downward the Church led the mob to attack the Jews. In the reign of Stephen they were fined and imprisoned; in the reign of Richard the First they were massacred; in the reign of John they were cheated and robbed; and so far forward until the reign of Edward the First, when they were finally expelled the kingdom, under pain of death. Then came a time of silence and exclusion. For three hundred years the law of England had no mercy on the Jew. He was an infidel, a cagot, a leper, a thing that could not live upon the English soil. The offenses charged upon the Jews, and held to justify their expulsion from a country in which they had dwelt before the Norman baron and the Saxon yeoman came into the land, were such as to raise a smile in more considerate and more critical times. They debased the coin, they forestalled the markets, they gibed at images, they poisoned the wells, they strove to convert the Christians, they kidnapped young children, whom they sacrificed as burnt offerings.

One accusation roused the anger of the commons, a second justified suspicion in the nobles. But our sires were far more ignorant and superstitious than unjust. Nine out of every ten men in this kingdom believed that Robert, of St. Edmund's Bury, was killed by the Jews, and that his blood was sprinkled on their altar by the high priest. Our fathers were not singular in these beliefs. No page in the long story of popular delusions is more striking than that which tells of the widely-spread conviction that Jews put men—especially boys and young men—to death to get their blood. This belief was found in Paris and in Seville, in Alexandria and in Damascus, just as it was found in Oxford and in London. Nay, it is still to be found in the South and in the East. Many persons in Rome, and yet more in Jerusalem, assure you that the Passover cannot be properly kept unless the cakes are mixed with Christian blood. No Easter ever passes by without quarrels in Zion provoked by this superstition. The Greek and the Armenian cling to their old traditions, and every little fray in the Holy City between Jew and Christian leads to charge and counter-charge, which the grave and impartial Turks have to decide according to their written law. A few years ago these questions were raised so often in Palestine, that the Sultan issued a commission of inquiry into the facts alleged and denied, when both sides were heard, the Jewish books were overhauled by mufti, and an imperial decree was issued, of which all pashas and cadis must take note, declaring that the Greek and Armenian allegations were untrue. The higher English knights and had nobles other reasons for their hatred of the Jews. Some of these nobles may have really feared—as they certainly said they feared—that the richer Jews would bribe the courtiers over to their faith. Such things were freely said in Italy and Spain. Still more, the Jews were much more "liberal," as it is called, than their sturdy neighbors. Many of the Jews were learned men, and learned men are apt to laugh at things which vulgar folks hold sacred. An Oxford Hebrew mocked St. Frideswide, saying he could cure as many sick persons as the saint herself. The legend runs that the mocking Jew went mad and hung himself in his own kitchen—which is perhaps a polite way of telling the tumultuous story of popular ire and priestly vengeance. Some of these learned men were learned in the way to excite suspicion: they were alchemists, sorcerers, and astrologers, professors of Magian art, dealers in charms and amulets, agents of the Seraglio and the Court. But their true offense was—they were rich.

They were rich, and the world could not forgive them. The fact is, the Jew, who is by nature a shepherd and a wine-grower—a man who delights in the pasture and the garden, and whose national poetry breathes in the tent, the flock, and the watercourse—had been driven by abominable laws from the courses which he loved into the practice of acts which were originally foreign to his race. When a Hebrew could hold land of his own, he was neither a peddler nor a money-lender. He sheared his own sheep, he planted his own olives, he pressed his own grapes, he threshed his own corn. Under that Roman law, which the Church sent into Western Europe, a Jew was forbidden to own land; hence he was driven into trade, which his genius converted into a profitable calling. Most of all, he took to buying and selling money; to lending on interest and security—a vocation for which few men are naturally fit. The Jews are dealers in money, and nearly every man of influence in the Plantagenet Court was in their debt.

That was offense enough, and for that offense they were driven into foreign lands. They were driven away from this island with as much cruelty as their brethren afterwards underwent in Spain. The Church put them to the ban, cursed them, plundered them, and drove them forth. For four hundred years that stern decree was held. But a change was coming for the holy race. The Iron Age was almost past; and though the golden prime was yet far off, the wiser spirits were looking for a brighter day. Luther, Cranmer, Calvin, all the great spirts of the Reformation had been the unconscious friends of Israel; and when the sentiment of respect for private judgment in affairs of faith had entered deeply into men's minds, a habit of toleration followed in its wake, of which the Hebrew found his share.

The Puritans were warm admirers of the Jews. They talked Old Testament. They called their sons David and Abner; their daughters Miriam and Hephzebah. They regarded the Commonwealth as a new Israel, and Cromwell as a modern Joshua. Some of the foreign Jews partook of these fancies. They thought the Lord Protector might prove to be their Messias, and they sent a deputation to England to make strict inquiry into Cromwell's pedigree, expecting to find in his ancestry some trace of Hebrew blood. Under his Protectorate they hoped to come back to their ancient English homes.

Cromwell sat in his chair of state, with the open Bible before him, and with a petition from a learned Jew in his hand. It was a very adroit petition, and the writer was a very ingenious man. The petition began, in its queer English, referring to the words of Daniel—"Thou that removest kings and settest up kings"—facts which he hinted were allowed—"to the end the living might know that the Highest hath dominion in man's kingdom, and giveth the same to whom He pleases." It went on to say that no man becomes a governor of men unless he be first called to that office by God. It then proceeded to show that no ruler of men had ever been stable in his seat of power who was inimical to the holy race; and cited in proof of this strong assertion the case of Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Antiochus, Epiphanius, and Pompey. The paper went on to say that no country which favored that race had ever failed to flourish, though it refrained from citing the examples of his second proposition. Lastly, it prayed the Lord Protector to repeal the laws passed under the Kings against the Jews, and to permit a synagogue to be built in London.

The author of this petition was Manasseh ben Israel, a Jew of Portuguese descent, then living in Amsterdam—a man of fine culture and unquestionable piety. English ambassadors had been received in the Dutch capital, not only by the Government, but by the churches. Not the least eager to hail the new Commonwealth were the Hebrew merchants, and a grand reception was accorded to her ministers in the synagogues. Manasseh took advantage of this visit to urge upon Cromwell the recall of his people from their long exile.

Cromwell favored the petition. The Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron reported against maintaining the old statute of exclusion. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff declared that the City was willing to receive the Jews as brethren. But the old enemies of the Jews were still strong. The clergy, even the Puritan clergy, could not see their way to such liberal concessions as the lawyers and citizens were prepared to make. To the divines, a Jew was a man of a stiffnecked race, who had rejected the true Messiah and put the Son of God to a shameful death. Owen, Cradock, and their brethren turned over the leaves of prophecy. Manasseh had very skilfully fallen in with Puritan ways of thought; hinting that the Judgment was at hand, and the day of final reconciliation nigh. Cromwell, struck by this suggestion, urged the divines to adopt a healing policy; but the preachers held to the doctrine that the Jews were a God-abandoned people, unfit for association with Christian men. Cromwell's eloquence was highly praised; and the subject being one which he knew, he probably spoke beyond his usual style; but neither Glynn's law nor Cromwell's eloquence availed in presence of these hot divines. The clergy stood out; and even after Hugh Peters and two other advocates of Manasseh's scheme were added to the conference, the clergy were obstinate and powerful enough to defeat Cromwell's plan.

But the Lord Protector was a law unto himself. If a regular act could not be obtained, empowering the Jews to settle in England once again, not as "King's men," but as citizens and equals, men with legal rights, he could and would permit them to come in as "Protector's men." In that quality a few of them came back from Amsterdam and Leyden. Under Cromwell, they had no persecution to fear and no exactions to resist. They came back on sufferance only; but they soon established a character in London which made them many friends. In a few years, opinion underwent a change; the clergy lost their power; the old abominable laws were all repealed; and the Jew, who had ventured to come home as a "Protector's man," became a peaceable and prosperous citizen of the realm.

Among the Jews themselves, Cromwell is regarded as the man to whom, under God, they are chiefly indebted for their happy return to a country which had cast them out for 400 years. But Cromwell might never have called that conference in the Long Gallery of Whitehall had he not been urged by Manasseh ben Israel, the pious and able Portuguese Jew; a copy of whose rather scarce petition to his Highness the Lord Protector has been reprinted at Melbourne in Australia—a city which is more populous than Jerusalem, and which is built on a continent of which Manasseh never heard the name.

—North Carolina robbers dig up and transplant to their own use growing apple trees.

—Napoleon has sent six splendid vases, from the Imperial manufactory at Sevres, as a present to Isabella.

—John B. Gough intends to rest for a year, and therefore declines to make lecture engagements for 1869-70.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10§

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 123 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

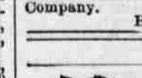
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN P. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 29, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
2 22 tf E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheane	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85

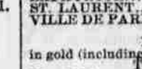
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown; M. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
9 6§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROTECTION.

Meeting of Merchants and Manufacturers at the Board of Trade Rooms.

This morning at 11 o'clock, in pursuance of a call numerously signed, a large meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others interested in American production, and protection thereto, was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fifth and Chesnut streets. The call alluded to states that the meeting was arranged in view of the persistent, active, and publicly announced efforts of the "Free Trade League" of New York to throw open our American markets to the European manufacturer by decreasing or removing the present inadequate protection to domestic industry.

The meeting was organized by the calling of the Hon. Morton McMichael to the chair, and the election of Cyrus Elder, Esq., as Secretary, on motion of Mr. Wharton.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking counsel together relative to American industry, which, at the present time, more than ever before, is threatened by the advocates of free trade.

The call for the meeting was then read, after which the Chairman announced that the introduction of business was in order.

The Secretary then, on motion, presented and read a report as follows:—

Hon. Morton McMichael, Chairman—Sir:—The Industrial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a provisional organization in June, 1867, at a time when extreme depression of manufacturing industry disheartened employers and caused much suffering among workingmen, and when political issues absorbed the attention of the press and of men in public station to such an extent that it was difficult to raise the question of protection to home industry and to make it prominent before the citizens of the State and the country.

It was determined at the outset to give its labors systematic character, and, if possible, to enlist in its service the workingmen in different industries, the officers and members of trade and labor unions, and, if possible, to make them agents of the League. To this end men of character and influence among their fellows, not connected with the management of business, were sought out by means of confidential circular letters addressed to their employers, and they were then directly addressed from this office. A corps of correspondents representing every important industry of the State, of different political opinions, and sympathetic, indifferent, and in many instances hostile to our purposes, was thus gradually enrolled, and it has been constantly extended into other States. An agricultural list was also formed from correspondents nominated by members of the Pennsylvania Senate and House of Representatives, and members of Congress. The League has now more than twelve hundred workingmen on its books, residing in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Iowa, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana. Most of them act as agents for the League, receiving papers and documents in packages for distribution among their fellows, and all are believed to be heartily in sympathy with its objects and purposes.

By persistent efforts this office has also succeeded in putting itself in communication with the secretaries of about two hundred associations of workingmen, and has been greatly assisted by them in many ways, and it is believed that their organization could be very effectively used in further agitation for revision of the tariff in the interest of American industry.

After the permanent organization of the League was effected, by the confirmation of its provisional President and Secretary, the election of a Treasurer, and the formation of a Representative Council, its work assumed the two-fold character of educational and practical, and under the immediate direction of an Executive Committee—consisting of Messrs. Wharton, Lea, and Sellers—the labor of forming public sentiment was supplemented with that of giving it such practical direction as might result in favorable Congressional action. It is gratifying to state that the plan of operations adopted at the outset accomplished more than was expected, and the very considerable work of circulating petitions for a revision of our tariff laws in the interest of American industry was performed mainly by laboring men, in many instances with little sympathy or aid from their employers, and often without their knowledge. Those men are all known to us, and stand ready for further services. It is to them that the League is principally indebted for the influence it has wielded, and its present resources for efficient labor. Their letters, preserved by this office, show that they are fully alive to the importance of industrial and financial questions as affecting labor and its rewards, and the honor and prosperity of the country. In the opinion of the writer, the only hope of exercising a watchful and efficient guardianship against the encroachments of foreign trade lies in close alliance with the men whose brains and hands are operating our home industries. What are called the educated classes are being gradually but surely brought over to the side of free trade through the influence of our principal colleges, which, even in the State of Pennsylvania, are not known to teach any other system of political economy. This statement is made after personal inquiry into the subject, and it is confidently asserted that the absurdities, sophistries, and platitudes of the free-traders are all found in the work of which Francis Wayland is the author, and which is the principal if not the only text-book upon the subject in use in the State of Pennsylvania. It was taught in the Philadelphia High School until within a year past, and no other book replaces it. It is now taught in Girard College. A gentleman connected with the League lately endowed an educational institution of the State most munificently, and it was not a surprise but it was a mortification to learn, upon inquiry, that the money would be used to spread free-trade doctrines among the youth of the country.

It is not necessary to do more than advert here to the labors of the Representative Council of the League in agitating the tariff question in Congress. A general schedule which aimed to reunite conflicting interests, granting only such moderate protection as would preserve our manufactures from ruinous foreign competition, was framed, and urged upon the attention of Congress, and in pressing this and every other form which the measure assumed, the members of the committee were personally most active, while this office brought to their aid the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers within the scope of its influence, and also secured the helpful support of the press of Pennsylvania.

The League has made gratuitous and systematic distributions of 34,000 copies of the *National American* and 19,000 copies of the *Industrial American*. Over a page of this latter paper this office has editorial control. It has distributed many thousand speeches, letters, circulars, etc., relating to the interests of labor and revision of the tariff. Petitions and journals of nearly twenty-five thousand farmers, mechanics, and business men were received, arranged, and forwarded to members of Congress by this office. It prepared and published a Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac, which gives in plain and, it is believed, interesting manner an explanation of the tariff question, and such facts and arguments as will enable its readers to combat the sophisms of the Free Trade League, and the journals edited in the interest of foreign traders and manufacturers.

Many thousand copies of this document have been distributed. The work of this office has been performed with the services of one assistant clerk and the occasional employment of extra labor. The onerous and responsible duties of the Representative Council have been performed mainly by the sub-committee, who have, as occasion required, obtained the aid of the most competent statisticians of the country.

The League is very greatly indebted to the press of the States, and to a large number of members of Congress, for intelligent sympathy and very effective support. Whoever may be appointed to carry on its work in the future, the present management confidently claim for it the active co-operation of employers and employed, and the helpful sympathy of all good citizens.

The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means is instructed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at its next session such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient; therefore, *Resolved*, that the following statement be presented to the said committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this country:—

First. That the development of our own resources and the firm possession of our own markets are much more important than foreign commerce to the welfare of all the people of this nation, to the solvency of the Government, and to the attraction of the better class of immigrants; and that by no other method can a durable resumption of specie payments be attained than by increasing American production and checking importation.

Secondly. That to maintain such possession of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must be able to produce at home nearly all the manufactured articles needed by our people, including those which require the facilities of great establishments, of many workmen trained to special arts, and of large capital, and we must also be constantly undertaking those new industries which the advances in the arts and the progress of civilization require.

Thirdly. That it is impossible for such great establishments to prosper, for smaller ones to spring up, and for the new industries to take root under a fickle and sometimes unfriendly policy which holds them constantly in fear of revulsions.

Fourthly. That as a means of promoting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, it is the duty of the Government to announce, adhere to, and steadfastly act upon the policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, of assuring to those who are supporting the Government a marked preference in our markets over aliens who are our rivals in peace and our foes in war, and of obliging foreigners who wish to reap the advantage of the better markets created by our institutions, to pay toll upon the goods they send here, and thus share the expense of maintaining those institutions.

Fifthly. That a policy of firm and steady protection to American industry being distinctly announced, a general tariff law should be framed embracing the entire range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible, and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen and employers as apply themselves with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries suited to our condition and resources. The schedule prepared by the Pennsylvania Industrial League, which is founded mainly upon the legislation (unfortunately not concurrent) of both houses of Congress, and upon the Report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and which, while largely increasing the free list and converting numerous ad valorem into specific duties, reduces the rates upon many articles, and proposes but moderate increase in any case, is worthy of attention as a serious effort by competent persons to frame a symmetrical system of duties on imports.

Sixthly. That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the changes of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau, or commission should be created, especially charged with the duty of keeping watch over this subject, with authority to examine witnesses, make investigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress at the opening of each session a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of a bill embodying such legislation as may seem expedient.

Seventhly. Experience having clearly shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives in charge them, when seeking for the legislation needful for keeping their hands employed, with endeavoring to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the public. They do not desire or expect for themselves or their employes to escape from the toil and strife which are the common lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the employers of other countries in experimenting on the degree of starvation and degradation which can be endured by a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be such as to permit our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give steadiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed by the Chairman to present the foregoing statement to the Committee on Ways and Means, with power to confer with that committee, and to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

Upon motion of Mr. Fraley, the blank in the last resolution was ordered to be filled by the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Industrial League—Messrs. Joseph Wharton, Henry C. Lea, and William Sellers.

Mr. Wharton then, on behalf of the Industrial League, made an appeal for funds to further the objects of that association.

Mr. Stebbins, Secretary of the National Industrial League, read a report exhibiting the progress of the National Association since the date of its organization. He contrasted its objects with those of the Free Trade League of New York, showing how this latter association is employing lecturers all over the country, and making every endeavor to disseminate their views. The "Free Traders" raised $18,000 in the course of an hour at one of their meetings, and can now raise almost any amount. From this we can see how much we have to do to combat them. Still we have not been idle. We have published and distributed "tariff" tracts to the number of at least 3,000,000, and their influence has been invaluable. We now propose to follow the example of the "Free Trade" League, and also send out lecturers.

Mr. Stebbins then read a number of letters and telegrams from prominent gentlemen in various parts of the country, pledging the support of their sections to the objects of the National Industrial League.

Mr. Lee, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania League, stated that in speaking for his colleagues he wished the discontinuance of that particular association, as it would naturally merge into the National League.

Mr. Fraley, however, did not think that the Pennsylvania League should be abandoned; that the strength of the National Industrial League would consist in well-organized State associations. In this way we make a powerful effort in the State—an effort which in the past has uniformly proven a success.

Mr. Fraley then reviewed the history of previous attempts to rear national leagues, and showed that they must depend upon the State organizations.

He moved, in conclusion, that the "Pennsylvania Industrial League" should be continued on its present basis.

Mr. James Milliken said that he thought the question belonged to members of the convention, and as this was a public meeting, called in the interest of protection generally, he would feel some embarrassment in voting upon it. He believed that in protection the foundation of the Government rested. In a recent meeting of the free traders in New York, Greece was presented as a country devoted to the principles of free trade, and the speaker thought no better argument than the present condition of Greece could be adduced in favor of protection.

The Chairman then stated that, in his judgment, any person present was entitled to vote on the resolution.

Mr. Fraley's resolution was then put, and it was unanimously carried.

Adjourned.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the stockholders and the election of the officers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company were held in the city of Camden. After the organization of the meeting, Ashbel Welsh, Esq., President of the company, read a lengthy and extremely satisfactory report, in which he recorded another year's progress in the history of this great enterprise. Some of the facts and statistics embraced in the document possess great interest. The canal which is used in connection with the railroad is sixty-five miles in length, which, besides forming a link of inland navigation from the Chesapeake to Long Island Sound and to the Lakes, connects also with the great Pennsylvania coal fields, and is navigated by vessels of 250 tons. The company has two main lines of railway between the two largest cities of the Union, which, with their branches, cover 165 miles of roadway, 104 of which is double and 61 single track, with 60 miles additional of sidings; and holds controlling interest in 260 miles of auxiliary railroads—in all 630 miles of track. Over and above all this it has terminal property of the value of six millions of dollars, and a vast amount of rolling and floating stock. The cost of the companies' investment, not including cash and materials on hand, was, on the first of January last, thirty and a half millions of dollars, of which 16⅔ millions was in stock, a little over 13 millions in loans, and the rest furnished out of earnings. The receipts of the four companies in 1868 were $7,830,552. The number of passengers carried exceeded six millions, 660,000 of whom were through from city to city, the receipts from which were $3,629,338. The average increase of passengers, taking a long series of years, is five per cent. per annum, which, if continued, will give an annual increase of passenger receipts of $180,000, with little additional expense. The whole number of passenger trains now operated daily is more than a hundred, of which twelve, each way, run through from city to city. Upwards of a million of tonnage was moved on the railroads, the freights on which amounted to $2,392,017. The tonnage annually increases at an average of 15 per cent., or a little more than doubles every five years. By reason of the greater increase of low-classed tonnage, the increase of freights does not keep pace with tonnage, and doubles in but about six years; at that rate the increase should be $360,000. The removal of transit duties heretofore imposed by the Legislature is made the subject of much gratulation as a relief from a burden, and a check that has hitherto interposed to dam back freight. The tonnage by the canal last year was over 2¾ millions, and the receipts $912,107. The average increase is about 7 per cent. per annum, giving $65,000 increase, with little or no increase of expenses. The receipts of the companies are large and steadily increase. Occupying the most favorable ground between the two largest cities of the country, and forming a link in the great through line from North to South and Southwest, it is claimed that, if railroading can anywhere be made profitable, it should be by this company. Within the coming three years, its annual receipts are estimated at over ten millions of dollars. To accommodate eventually this rapidly growing trade, the company has bargained for what is known as Harsimus Cove at Jersey City, opposite New York—a tract of 70 acres, with 1300 feet of river front and nearly half a mile inland. The report warmly commends this purchase, as not only cheap, but as indispensable to the company's future business, though it is not proposed to go immediately on with its improvements. The Legislature, at its late session, authorized the companies to increase their stock sixty per cent. This privilege it is not proposed to now use to an extent of more than ten or twenty per cent. on the present stock of the companies, to be offered *pro rata* to the stockholders semi-annually in 7 per cent. scrip, convertible into stock. This, however, has not yet been definitely determined. The death, within the past year, of three prominent managers of the company was announced. Appropriate resolutions passed, being feelingly seconded by Messrs. Gatzmer, Bradley, and Welch. The following ticket of directors was then elected:—Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Joseph P. Bradley, Samuel Welch, Charles Macalester, John Jacob Astor, and William H. Gatzmer.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The following are additional facts to those published on our inside pages of the destruction last night by fire of the freight depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company. The building, which was originally used as the passenger depot, was the oldest one of the kind in the country. It was erected about 1832, and was valued at $8000, on which there was an insurance of $5000 in the Spring Garden Company of this city. There were twenty-one cars in the structure, a large portion of which were box cars, and all were full of freight, which consisted of wool, cotton, and general merchandise, the property of some two hundred and thirty shippers. In addition to the destruction of this, there was a pile of lumber valued at several thousand dollars, all of which was more or less injured. The loss altogether will reach about $40,000. The principal sufferers were D. White, of Norristown, who lost 26 bales of cotton; A. Gross, of Manayunk, 30 barrels of flour; and S. J. Cleaver, of Chestnut Hill, 200 bags of wheat.

THE REV. W. C. CATTELL, D.D., the popular and efficient President of Lafayette College, at Easton, will be the recipient, this evening, of a well-deserved testimonial. He is about to start for Europe, to be absent for a year, the Trustees of the College having given their consent, and previous to his departure his numerous friends in this city, including the Trustees and the donors to the College, have invited him to be present at an entertainment, which invitation has been accepted. The affair will transpire at the Continental Hotel this evening, ex-Governor Pollock, the President of the Board of Trustees, being expected to preside.

THE STREET CLEANING.—Mayor Fox has been co-operating with the Board of Health in their efforts to have the streets properly cleansed. He turns over to them all complaints made to him, and the daily reports of the Lieutenants of Police upon the condition of the thoroughfares in their districts. As yet the new contractors are moving but slowly, and if they are not sharper, the summer months will be upon us before the filth which has been accumulating for months is removed. The streets in the old districts of South Penn and Kensington are in a frightful state.

MAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Among the many festivals and anniversaries which the pleasant month of May always brings us, none appears to be more anxiously anticipated and heartily welcomed than the Anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children. This year it comes off at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, May 1, on which occasion three hundred children connected with the Home will be on the stage and participate in the exercises, which, from the handsome programme before us, give promise of a delightful evening's entertainment. Tickets of admission have been issued, which can be procured of the lady managers without charge. It is scarcely necessary to say that they are in great request, and that capacious as is the Academy, it will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity. His Excellency Governor Geary has written the lady managers that he expects to be present, and we have no doubt that the whole affair will be a credit to the institution and a delight to the audience. Those who desire seats should apply for them at once.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The first annual meeting for the election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce was held at noon to-day, in room No. 10 of new building on Second street, above Walnut. The Committee on Finance submitted a report which states that the new structure has been all paid for, and that the rooms have been rented. The election was then proceeded with, the polls continuing open until 1 o'clock. The following gentlemen were reported as elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Howard Hinchman: Treasurer, Samuel L. Ward; Directors, Elijah G. Cattell, C. J. Hoffman, Joseph S. Perot, Charles H. Cummings, Seneca E. Malone, John H. Michener, Charles Knecht, Nathan Brooke.

MORE MAD DOGS.—Yesterday afternoon a mad dog made his appearance on the streets in the neighborhood of Fourth and Green streets, and ran into the clothes-room of the school on Dillwyn street, where he was shot by Policeman Krib of the Seventh district.

Policeman Condan, of the Seventeenth district, yesterday also shot a mad dog at Seventh and St. Mary streets.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED.—Within a few days Mayor Fox has discharged six policemen, three old and three new appointments, for drunkenness. Yesterday morning his Honor, while passing Sixth and Race streets, saw one of his appointments entering a tavern. The Mayor got in just in time to see the man in blue swallowing a mint julep. The badge of office was soon in his Honor's pocket, and subsequently No. 153 of the Fourth district was dismissed the force.

INTERFERING WITH A POLICEMAN.—On Sunday a fight occurred at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, and Policeman Burnside arrested one of the participants, who was rescued by a crowd of roughs. Last evening Francis Mullin, alleged to have been one of the rescuers, was arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Pancoast was held in $800 bail for trial.

THE WESTWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE.—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of a lecture this evening on this important subject, by our able townsman and eminent pulpit orator, the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D., whose name is a sufficient guarantee of a rich intellectual treat. Go early if you wish to secure a seat.

DISHONEST FRIEND.—Yesterday Samuel Well and a friend entered a beer saloon at Sixth street and Girard avenue, and indulged in several drinks. Well then relieved his friend of $109, and finding himself detected, ran into the yard and threw the money over the fence. He was taken into custody and escorted before Alderman Eggleton, who committed him for trial.

STEALING BOOTS.—Policeman Bond, of the Seventh district, yesterday overhauled William Fetters, at Second and Green streets, on the charge of stealing a pair of boots from a store in that vicinity. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, has a skiff 18 feet long at his station, Front and Noble streets, which was picked up last night on the Delaware.

A WAIF.—About 9 o'clock last night a male infant about four weeks old was found on the steps of dwelling No. 1832 Spruce street. The little fellow was taken to the Almshouse.

PAVEMENT WASHING.—The Mayor has issued an order prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. from May 1 to October 1.

SHOPLIFTER.—Ann Kelley, a resident of Chesnut Hill, yesterday lifted a piece of dry goods from the store of George S. Warren, on Ridge avenue, above Green street. She was held to answer by Alderman Massey.

LEWIS LANE.

The Wife-Poisoner—He Expiates His Crime To-Day—An Interview With Him—What He Had to Say.

To-day, in Pittsburg, Lewis Lane, the negro who was convicted of wife-poisoning and sentenced to be hung, is to expiate his crime on the gallows.

Notwithstanding the reports which have been in circulation for the past few weeks in regard to his being unwell, he appears to be in the best of health, and will probably stand upon the scaffold a sound man physically. As the time for the execution approaches, there are a large number of requests to see him, the most of which are refused, from the fact that Lane has repeatedly expressed the wish that none should be admitted except his counsel, attending priest, and the Sisters of Charity. By these he is frequently visited and always appears to be glad to see them.

Yesterday several of the members of the press were admitted to the cell of the prisoner, but the interview, as has been the case with all former ones, was not very satisfactory, so far as the procuring of news was concerned.

When the party entered the cell Lane consigned to their use, as seats, the chair, the trunk, and the bed, and quietly seated himself on the steam-pipe which runs through the apartment, in a style which plainly said, "Gentlemen, if you have come here out of curiosity you will not be very well satisfied." The only carpeting which the cell contained was a rug, which the prisoner had extemporized, and in shape it bore a striking resemblance to a coffin. Lane yesterday appeared more nervous than at any time since his confinement, and moved about as though he was ill at ease, and was beginning to realize the terrible doom which awaits him.

After some general remarks as to the prisoner's health, and his being resigned to his fate, in which the talking was all done by the visitors, the following question was asked, with a view of obtaining some facts concerning his early life:—

Question—Some of the papers have stated that you were born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and others that you were born in London county; which is correct? Answer—I don't know.

Question—Do you still protest your innocence of the crime of which you have been convicted? Answer—I have nothing further to say about that; I am going to hang for it, and do not care to discuss the matter.

Question—Do you not think that you had a fair trial? Answer—Certainly, I do *not*. (This was said in a scornful and derisive manner.)

Question—We have understood that there was some difficulty about obtaining witnesses; that there were some gentlemen of respectability where you formerly resided who would have testified as to your good character, and this might have had weight with the jury as the case stood. Answer—Yes, that is perhaps the case, but it is of no use now; it is too late—*too late*.

Question—It is the desire of the press of this city to do you justice in the matter, and if you wish to make any statement of your side of the case, it would be cheerfully published. Answer—I have no statement to make—the statements have all been made. It don't make any difference about the matter now.

Question—It would be natural to suppose that a person in the situation in which you are placed would be anxious to have the public entertain as favorable an opinion as possible concerning your case? Answer—I don't care what the people think, it can make no difference with me, and I don't care what the papers say about me.

The party soon after withdrew, assuring the prisoner that they did not visit him out of curiosity, but simply as a duty. He was evidently pleased to see them depart, and shook hands with them more cordially when they left than when they entered.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

LINCOLN.—On the 28th instant, JENNIE, youngest daughter of Abner and Nancy Lincoln, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Serious Riots in Londonderry—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Execution of the Wife Poisoner at Pittsburg—Crime in Brooklyn.

EXECUTED.

Lewis Lane Atones for his Crime on the Scaffold—Five Wives Poisoned by him—His Refusal to Confess.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, April 29—1 P. M.—The negro Lane was executed a few minutes after 12 o'clock. He was convicted on the charge of having caused the death of his wife by poison. It transpired during the trial that Lane was a male Borgia, he having poisoned no less than four wives previous to the last for which he was tried. During his imprisonment he has been apparently indifferent to his fate, but last night he was completely unnerved and cried for some time. His spiritual adviser, a Catholic priest, has been unceasing in his ministrations, and to all appearances finally brought the extraordinary criminal to a realization of his position.

He was up at an early hour this morning, and appeared cheerful, almost to exuberancy. He did not entertain the slightest hope of reprieve, and seemed to be of an easy conscience.

So great was the care exercised by the officials that everything should be in perfect order, that the execution was delayed longer than expected.

The condemned ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and after the cap had been placed on his head, was, for the second time, asked if he had anything to say to those assembled. He answered no, and continued to follow the priests in recitation of the litany.

A son by one of his former wives refused to visit him, saying that he poisoned his mother, and he justly deserved to die on the gallows.

Lane died easily, scarcely a struggle being perceptible.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Has a "Haggerty" Case.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The jury in the Haggerty case in Brooklyn have returned a verdict that Haggerty's death was caused by a beating at the hands of Dennis Eagan and John Hennessey. The jury also censure Captain Rhodes and Sergeant Weeks, of the police, for not properly attending to Haggerty when brought to the station-house in an insensible state. They further say that the frequent beatings of intoxicated men on the head with clubs by the police, and the brutality practised in the police stations as revealed in their investigations are disgraceful.

The New York Gold Sale.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The event in Wall street to-day was the visit of Secretary Boutwell relative to gold sales. Bids were announced amid considerable merriment; and when those of Elliott & Dunn, of Philadelphia, for $15,000 at 132½@131⅝, were read, there was a general shout of laughter. This was the only bid outside of New York. There were twenty-six proposals, and the total amount bid for was $8,360,000 at 131½@134 2-100.

Drowned.

PORT DOVER, Canada, April 29.—A young man named George Hayes, of Plymouth, Pa., was accidentally drowned at this place last night.

Reappointment.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 29.—Hon. Charles W. Walton was reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to-day. He has already served seven years.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Riots in Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, April 29.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. During collisions between the two factions, the police charged upon both. Firearms were freely used, and several of the rioters were wounded, and two killed. The riot at one time assumed fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for a day or two.

The Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 29.—Cotton closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. U. S. five-twenties dull at 80¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 98⅛.

PARIS, April 29.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 52c. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 3,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.—Cotton, middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales have been 10,000 bales. Lard, 78. 6d.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Petroleum, 52⅝f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	174½	West. Union Tel.	43½
N. Y. and Erie R.	31	Clev. and Toledo R.	101
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Toledo and Wabash.	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	102	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	86⅞	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	98⅝	Wells, Fargo	36
Chi. and R. I. R.	137½	United States	63
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	137½	Gold	134⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	93⅝		

Market steady.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The stock market was again excited to-day for the shares which have been the prominent features during the past few weeks, and for one which is comparatively fresh in the speculative fever. At the first morning board 10,000 shares of Michigan Southern were sold by a well-known stock house, and the dealings of the day in this stock were hardly less than thirty thousand shares. The price under the first sales declined from 101 to 99¾, but reacted later in the day to 102¼, amid considerable excitement. It is said that the Michigan Southern Company, by an old resolution, were empowered to convert and sell $2,000,000 of their convertible bonds when the stock should touch par. This value was reached yesterday, and by some it is thought that the first sales were made as a 'short' speculation, but later the impression gained a foothold that the stock-house referred to were merely the agents of the company in placing the new stock on the market. Inasmuch as the total amount of liabilities of the corporation is not changed by the conversion of the bonds, the reaction in price towards the close is more clearly understood. Indeed, as the bonds have borne a fixed annual rate of interest, and were a first lien upon the road, their conversion leaves the amount of two millions subject to receive such rate of interest as the earnings will allow. Hence the addition to the capital stock is apparent only, which again accounts for the upward turn in the price of stock. New York Central was also excited and irregular, selling in the early forenoon as high as 175⅝, and thence almost immediately dropping to 173⅝. Hudson River went up to 156 and Harlem to 148, but reacted with Central—all three becoming heavy under the pressure of sales supposed to be based on news of unfavorable legislation at Albany. Erie was panic stricken at the National Board, and drooped to 32⅛, but recovered late in the day to 32⅞. The Northwestern stocks were firmer and higher, the common touching 86⅞ and the preferred 98⅜. The other railways were irregular or heavy, while the business of the market after the morning regular board was dull. The express stocks were variable, Wells-Fargo touching 37 and United States declining to 62¾, ex-dividend. Pacific Mail was 'off' and comparatively neglected, while Mariposa was weak and lower. Western Union yielded to 42⅝, but recovered to 43.

"A continuance of the influences which have been already commented upon preserved the strength of the foreign exchanges. In the afternoon the relaxation in the rates of cash gold caused a further advance, and the prime bankers put up their quotation to 109⅛ for sixty days sterling. The following was the range of quotations at the close:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅜@108⅝; good to prime bankers', 108⅞@109⅛; short sight, 109⅜@109⅝; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½@5.17½; short sight, 5.17½@5.15; Antwerp, 5.22½@5.17½; Switzerland, 5.22½@5.17½; Hamburg, 35½@35⅞; Amsterdam, 39⅝@40⅛; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅝; Bremen, 77⅝@78⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅝@71⅛.

"Southern securities were active and higher for the Louisiana levee eights and the Tennessees, and lower for the new North Carolinas. The following were the closing prices for the leading bonds:—Tennessees, ex-coupon, 69⅛@69⅜; do., new, 68⅜@68⅝; Virginias, ex-coupon, 58½@59; do., new, 68; Georgia sixes, 82@84; do. sevens, 95½@96; North Carolinas, ex-coupon, 62@62⅜; do., new, 55½@56; Missouri sixes, 88½@88⅝; Louisiana sixes, 74@75; do., levee do., 72½@73; do. do., eights, 89@91; Alabama eights, 102; Memphis sixes, 53@54.

"The sales of Government gold will commence to-morrow. Secretary Boutwell is to be present at the opening of the bids by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Van Dyck. The market to-day was generally steady between 133½ and 133⅞, but there were exceptional transactions at the extremes, 133½ and 134. The market was fitful, and operators continued unable to satisfy themselves as to the future course of the premium. The political situation is quiet, and the Government is going to sell—gold ought, therefore, to go down. But exchange is firmer, creeping to the specie shipping point, the Government is going to sell only a million a week, and the imports have been very heavy—gold ought, therefore, to go up. Such is their quandary.

"Cash gold was in good demand at the beginning, and as high as 5-64 was paid for borrowing. The rate gradually declined to flat and to 1-32 for carrying up to Clearing House time. In the afternoon five per cent. per annum was paid for carrying. The business of the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:—Gold cleared, $93,156,000; gold balances, $3,013,245; currency balances, $4,774,544. The disbursements of coin interest to-day were $133,557 22.

"The Money market was without change. The rate on call was six to seven per cent., and it was difficult to determine at which figure the majority of loans were made. Commercial paper was quoted at eight to ten per cent. for the best double names."

CAR CASUALTY.—Last evening Robert Donnelly, while under the influence of liquor, got on a Market street car, and not being able to pay his fare the vehicle was stopped and Robert ejected. While getting off the platform he fell and struck his head on the cobble-stones. He was rendered insensible, in which condition he remained until a late hour last night. The conductor of the car was arrested, and will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

A MAD DOG KILLED.—About 8 o'clock this morning, a passer-by killed a mad dog on Filbert street, below Fifteenth. There were several gentlemen standing around, who had been intimidated by the owner of the animal threatening them if they touched it. It was not muzzled, and the owner said it was only in a fit. In view of the numerous instances of mad dogs running at large within a few days past, it would be as well for the city authorities to include dogs in the recent order with reference to the taking up of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats.

GHOST PHOTOGRAPHY.

How the Hon. Colorado Jewett Kneeled and Prayed for a Ghost to Come.

The New York correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes what follows:—

Years ago a man was in the employ of Bigelow & Rennard, a great jewelry firm in Boston, in the capacity of engraver. He was an ingenious fellow, and bought among other things a photographic apparatus, and went to taking pictures for amusement. Mr. Kennard tells the story that one day he took a picture on a plate that had been previously used and rubbed out, and when he developed it the original picture came out more faint and shadowy. As a joke he showed it to a spiritualistic friend, and told him it was the work of a spirit. The latter readily believed it, called some of his friends in, all wondered at it, and some sat for their pictures and were perfectly taken, and taken in. So the business started up, and the artist was doing well.

One afternoon the Hon. Colorado Jewett called at the artist's studio, and said he wanted the spirits of the great men of the past to come to his aid, and inspire him to do great things. He wanted his picture taken, with the spirits of these men in the background, and asked the artist to put him through in that line. The artist told him he could not do it then, but if he would come again he would accommodate him, or at all events would make the effort.

In the evening the artist went out and procured the portraits of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and Napoleon, and the next morning before Jewett arrived he had the plates properly prepared. Jewett sat for five pictures in succession, and one after another the great men gathered around him. Jewett was delighted, but he wanted Washington, and begged the artist to bring the Father of his Country to him. The artist could not do it, as he had no Washington in the house, and finally Jewett knelt upon the floor and prayed to have Washington come to his aid. But Washington didn't come; the artist thought it would be carrying the joke too far, and so the great American diplomat departed without him.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived, steamships Germania, from Southampton, and Fah Kee, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—Arrived, brig Torrent, from Rio, for orders.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—Arrived, steamship England, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....62 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.	
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, Simnickson & Co.	
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Danversport,	do.
Schr B. W. Simmons, Williams, Boston,	do.
Schr Wm. S. Doughty, Tatem, Bristol,	do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Marblehead,	do.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset,	do.
Schr Roanoke, Wilson, Mystic,	do.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Newport,	do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington,	do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 39, Guertly, New Haven,	do.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.	
Schr Sarah C. Park, Segars, Bridgeton,	do.
Schr Emeline McLain, Sleeper, Bath,	do.
Schr Susie R. Golt, Morris, Bridgeton,	do.
Schr Triumph, Chester, New Bedford,	do.
Schr H. M. Somers, English, Bridgeton,	do.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Salem,	do.
Schr S. E. Corson, Brower, Boston,	do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston,	do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Boston,	do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston,	do.